THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 15, NO. 7. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

To be Well Dressed on Easter Sunday

need not cost a large amount if you buy your Easter outfit at the right place. We believe the right place is here, and that if you want a new pair of shoes or gloves, a new dress or wrap, handkerchiefs, hosiery, laces or ribbons, or any article that goes to make up a costume, you can find it here at a lower price than in any other Rhinelander store.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid shoes $1.75
" " " " Tans 2.50

A New Wrap

need not be hard to buy if you go to the right place for it. This means both as regards price and style. Some stores have stylish garments, but it's hard to be suited with them. The right combination is styles that please at prices that are easy to pay. That's what you'll find here.

Beautiful Silk Capes $4.50 to $7.50

Ribbons?

"Yes"—well then, here's the place to buy them, and the time any day before Easter. The stock is hardly liable to be broken before then, even with the present large ribbon trade we are doing, for we expected and prepared for a large ribbon business. Every reasonable ribbon request can be supplied here. All colors, all widths, and all qualities, except poor, and at moderate prices.

Collars and Cuffs

need not be high-priced in order to wear and give satisfaction. We sell collars of reliable quality for 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents, and cuffs in all styles at 20 and 25 cents. If you have been paying more just give this line a trial when making your Easter purchases, and you'll be convinced you have been paying too much.

That New Easter Gown

needs a bit of lace to give it the finishing touch. Just what kind of lace and how much it will cost will be decided by you. Whatever it is you'll find it here, for this lace stock is complete in every detail. All the old favorites and new fads are here, and at smaller than you would have to pay elsewhere.

Fine Imported Laces from 7 cts. to 25 cts. per yard.

You Need a New Corset.

to make that Easter gown fit perfectly, and the corset must fit you in order that you may be comfortable. The price must also fit your pocket book if you are to be well pleased. Our $1 corsets are fit for a queen; our 50 cent corsets are equal to any shown either in Rhinelander or elsewhere; if you don't want to pay more than 50 cents for a corset you won't have to look farther than this store to get best value. We are sole agents for Standard Patterns.

Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

Cash and One Price.

W. F. Gerriton, of Appleton, was in Rhinelander Monday.

Best clothing—least to pay—place is Cash Department Store.

L. A. Burgess, of Appleton, transacted business in this city Monday.

M. J. Bolger, of Minocqua, made this office a pleasant call Saturday.

W. W. Walker, M. D., of North Crandon, was in the city over Sunday.

Hat Bargains at the Cash Department Store that coax the money right out of your pocket.

Carpets and all kinds of floor coverings, draperies, lace curtains. Everything in this line at Gray's. *

Secure seats at Squier's for Uncle Josh Spruceby, who will appear at the Grand tomorrow evening.

E. B. Lamoreux, a prominent attorney of Stevens Point, attended to legal business in this city Monday.

Save a few dollars on your spring suit at our expense.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

John W. Clifford, of Stevens Point, called on friends and attended to legal business in this city Monday.

All colors in Surah Taffeta for lining Ettemines, Grenadines and all thin good goods at Gray's. *

You are always welcome at the Cash Department Store and don't think you're expected to buy every time you come in.

Miss Ella Beers returned from Chicago today, where she had been to purchase her spring and summer stock of millinery.

Rev. Geo. H. Kemp will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

Assemblyman G. H. Clark returned to Madison Tuesday night, to attend to his legislative duties. He was accompanied by Mrs. Clark.

Miss Eliza Mallison has retired from the millinery firm of Beers & Mallison, and has gone to Sioux City, Iowa. Miss Beers will continue the business.

The family of H. P. Gifford arrived in Rhinelander last week, and they have gone to housekeeping in the house recently vacated by Mrs. Arnold.

Ladies' 26 inch umbrellas—black serge—Paragon frame 58c at Gray's.

Geo. Whitney, of Hazelhurst, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

G. W. Bishop was confined to his home by illness several days this week.

Editor Shaw, of the Vindicator, came over from Crandon Monday on business.

Miss Musa Sanford, of Merrill, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed. Rogers, this week.

A. M. Campbell, of Antigo, was in the city last Saturday in the interest of the Antigo Screen Door Co.

Uncle Josh Spruceby, tomorrow night, at the Grand. Watch for the unique street parade at noon.

Prettiest line of summer wraps in town at Gray's. Ladies' capes from 98c to $10.00. You should see them.

GIRL WANTED.—A competent girl for general housework will find employment by inquiring at this office.

P. J. O'Malley was again defeated for chairman at Minocqua, Tuesday. Tom Loughlin was elected to that position by a good big majority. Andy Bolger was re-elected treasurer.

Thos. Brockwell, a switchman from Milwaukee, stopped off here Wednesday for a visit with Ben Innes, a relative. He left today for Ashland where he has a position in the railroad yards.

A pleasant surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miles Tuesday evening, it being the occasion of Mrs. Miles thirty-second birthday. Cards and refreshments were the order of the evening and the occasion was most enjoyable.

J. B. Furber, of Manitowoc, Wis., was in Rhinelander last Saturday, in the interest of the Manitowoc Seating Co. He was introducing a new patent seat for school rooms, one which could be adjusted to suit a child of any age.

Two representatives of the Salvation Army have been conducting meetings at the corner of Brown and Davenport streets. A bass drum and cornet are used to good advantage in drawing a crowd and good audiences have greeted the couple in their work.

Chas. Inman was over from Woodboro Friday.

B. F. Jillson, of Monico, was in the city Saturday.

W. H. Bradley was over from Tomahawk last week, on a business trip.

Buy your gloves at Gray's and have them fitted. Two clasp are the latest and he has them in all colors and black. *

Mrs. Wm. Sanderson, formerly of this city, but lately of Bismark, N. D., spent the first of the week here with friends.

Editor Swift, of the Rice Lake Leader, spent Sunday in our city. The New North acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Crowe are rejoicing over the arrival of an eleven and a half pound boy, which arrived this morning.

J. Hess is in the city looking after his farming interests. He has been spending the winter at Bismark, North Dakota.

Don't miss seeing Gray's wash goods. If you do you will miss a good deal for they are beautiful and beautifully cheap. *

Chas. Belille drew the Monarch bicycle which was given away Saturday night by the Frank E. Long Co. The lucky number was 2235.

Readers of the New North should not fail to read the advertisements of our merchants as interesting announcements are made by them every week.

Dr. J. D. Cutter was elected Mayor of Tomahawk Tuesday by a big majority. The result will, without doubt, mean better times for the people of that city.

Deception destroys confidence; integrity wins it. Our suits are standard in quality; honorable in make; right in price.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Mrs. Rollins and children left yesterday for a visit at her father's home at Buffalo, N. Y. She will be absent several weeks and will visit points in Canada before returning.

Stephen Belille spent the first of the week in the surrounding towns, soliciting patronage for the Model Steam Laundry, of which he is proprietor. Steve does good work and should have all of it he can do.

The party who picked up the chains last Tuesday in the yard of James Walsh, near the town hall, is kindly asked to take them back and avoid trouble. Matt. Stapleton owns the chains and he needs them just now in his business.

A rough and tumble scrap in one of the Brown street saloons Saturday night, resulted disastrously for the two participants, both of whom are considerably the worse for the wear and tear incident to an affair of the kind.

Business at Irvin Gray's has increased to such an extent during the past month that he has been obliged to employ more help. Miss Christianson, of Hudson, a sister of the young lady now in the store, will take a position as saleslady there this week.

Frank Broulette has resigned his position in the Globe Bath rooms and will engage in the business for himself. He will be in shape to give patrons medicated, vapor, steam and alcohol baths next week. The apparatus he has purchased is portable and can be used at any house.

A report reached here yesterday to the effect that the jail at Pelican Lake was blown up by dynamite the night of election. It is said that a large number of illegal votes were cast and that the chances were favorable for a change of officers. A radical change was not wanted by the Pelican Lake people and the jail was blown up and burned, and the ballots and other paraphernalia of election were destroyed with it.

Uncle Josh Spruceby and his merry band of "hay seeds" will be at the Opera House Friday, April 9. Uncle Josh is an old favorite here and will no doubt be well remembered. The company has been enlarged this season and now numbers thirty people, and includes two bands and an orchestra of twelve pieces. New songs, dances and musical specialties are introduced and special scenery shown, including the realistic sawmill scene. The big street parade of the two bands takes place at noon, and will attract much attention.

Wm. Mackie left Monday night for Barron, where he will engage in the farming business.

The spring term of school opened Monday with a very full attendance in all departments.

New help will arrive at Gray's this week and they will try and not keep you waiting as they have been obliged to do. *

Carl Christofferson, who has been studying medicine at a college in Valpariso, Indiana, arrived here yesterday for a visit with his parents.

Will Fenelon is spending a few days with his parents at Weyauwega. We imagine that Will heard that the river was open and "suckers" had begun to run, as he left in a great hurry.

C. T. Webster, formerly a tonsorialist in several of the shops here, but lately of Grand Forks, N. D., arrived in town yesterday. It is likely that he will remain here this summer and work at his trade.

Misses Beers & Mallison invite the ladies of Rhinelander and vicinity to their spring opening next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. They have just received a brau new stock of spring and summer millinery.

The dwelling of Chas. Gustafson, on the North Side, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. The flames made such headway that it was with difficulty the occupants made their escape. The building was insured.

Judge Marshall of the Supreme court, and Judge Barden, of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, were re-elected Tuesday, there being no opposition to either of them. This was a deserved compliment to both gentlemen.

M. C. Carson, of Hazelhurst, came over to the city yesterday with the election returns from that town. He passed an hour with the New North force before returning, and, being a printer, put in the time to good advantage.

Madam Cresson closes her third term of dancing lessons this evening at the New Grand. Those who have taken instruction under her are well satisfied and join in well wishes for her future work. She intends taking a needed rest during the summer months, at her home in St. Paul.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

C. H. Hill, of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city Monday on business. Mr. Hill received a great deal of newspaper prominence during the Brazilian troubles, by reason of having command of the Brazilian warship, Nichteroy, which was equipped with men and armament in this country. General interest centered on this vessel and its commander on account of an immense dynamite gun which constituted the ship's main power as an aggressor. This gun, when put to a test, was to revolutionize modern warfare. The insurgents' crack cruiser, the Aquidabar, was to be the first vessel attacked, but it kept well out of the way and the two vessels did not come together. Mr. Hill has two brothers living at Antigo.

The life blood of a man was spilled at Tomahawk Tuesday night, as a result of enmity and the influence of strong drink. Three brothers, James, Alexander and William McCutcheon and Fred. and Adam Coey were parties to the quarrel, which took place in a saloon. Fred. Coey and one of the McCutcheons were fighting and Adam Coey attempted to part them, whereupon James McCutcheon stabbed him through the heart. Enmity of long standing existed between the parties and it is probable that the result was not unlooked for. James McCutcheon, the man who did the stabbing, was arrested and taken to the jail at Merrill, the Tomahawk building being considered unsafe in view of the intense feeling against him.

New Advertisements.

Irvin Gray,
J. N. Keeble,
Palace Drug Store.
Anderle & Hinman,
Chas. E. Crusoe & Co.,
Cash Department Store.

Woodboro's Election.

Only one ticket was in the field at Woodboro Tuesday. It received eighty votes. On County Judge McCormick received fifteen and Harrigan sixty-five. The list of officers elected is as follows:

Chairman, A. O. Jenne.
Supervisors, Martin Bogle, T. E. Galian.
Clerk, Geo. Marshall.
Treasurer, H. E. Keppler.
Assessor, Steve C. Ketner.
Road Overseer, H. Ways.
Justices, A. McNally, Ray F. Hanover and Geo. Gillett.
Constables, Geo. Deele and Louis Yenor.

The Hazelhurst Ticket.

The following gentlemen were elected Tuesday at Hazelhurst to fill the different town offices for the ensuing year.

Chairman, C. C. Yawkey.
Supervisors, James Omelin, James S. Timlin.
Clerk, Jesse Sipes.
Treasurer, A. J. Ames.
Assessor, Charles Steel.
Justices, Charles Stoker, (to fill vacancy) Charles Law, Jr., (full term), L. A. Harrison (full term.)
Constables, David Burns, Patrick Deeney, Charles Ammon.

County Judge Chosen.

The election of county judge, Tuesday, resulted in a victory for James M. Harrigan, who was elected by a big majority. The election of Mr. Harrigan was not much of a surprise and was even expected by many of Judge McCormick's friends. Mr. Harrigan proved himself a strong candidate, and will undoubtedly make a good officer, and prove that the voters made no mistake in placing him in that important position.

The retiring of Judge McCormick takes away a good, capable and conscientious official. He has held this position ever since the organization of Oneida county, and no criticism has ever been heard of his conduct of the office. Below is the vote:

	Harrigan	McCormick	Majority
1st ward	76	43	33
2nd "	55	32	23
3rd "	56	32	24
4th "	85	49	36
5th "	104	45	59
6th "	78	18	60
McNaughton	33	3	30
Woodboro	65	15	50
Hazelhurst	6	39	33
Town Pelican	159	80	79
Tomahawk	14	32	18
Harshaw	14	14	

The Town Election.

The election in the town of Pelican Tuesday was a hotly contested one. There was a great scramble for office and a contest on for everything except justices and constables.

John C. Curran was again elected chairman, by eleven majority, and Frank Bibbe and Con. Aderholdt were chosen for supervisors. Barney Moran was elected clerk, and Lewis Larson was re-elected treasurer. There were three candidates for the office of assessor, but as only one could be elected two were of necessity left out in the cold. Joe Reitz, the nominee, secured the prize.

The greatest fight of the day was for road overseer in District No. 1. There were eight or ten candidates for this office, and each one had tickets of a different color. In order to "spot" the friends who went back on them at the polls. It must have put some of the voters in the district in a queer position, as many of them had promised each candidate their support, and had received, in turn, a promise from each aspirant for the position, of a job in case of his election. The big red ballot with Sam Marks' name printed thereon, was the favorite, and Sam will be road overseer of Dist. No. 1 for the ensuing year.

In the town the judicial vote went largely for Harrigan.

At the town meeting it was decided to appropriate $600 for highways.

M. C. Phillips, an Oshkosh attorney, has been recommended to the President for U. S. attorney for the Eastern district. It is expected the appointment will be made very soon, as the term of the present incumbent has nearly expired. Mr. Phillips is a Waupaca county boy, and has many friends here who will be pleased to hear of his appointment.

The Easter offering at the Congregational church will be used to paint the outside of the church.

Circuit Court.

The spring term of circuit court will be held in this city next week, commencing Tuesday, April 12. The calendar is a short one this year, and is made up of cases as follows:

CRIMINAL CASES.

State of Wisconsin vs. Joseph Pechette, assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

State of Wisconsin vs. Charles Collins, larceny.

ISSUES OF FACT FOR JURY.

E. D. Brown vs. L. S. Cohn and David Finn.

E. D. Brown vs. Wolf River Lumber Company.

John Gillen vs. M. P. Beebe et al.

Two Rivers Manufacturing Co., vs. John Day et al.

Edward Morrill vs. Wabash Screen Door Company.

William J. Clifford and John W. Clifford vs. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Railway Co.

Timothy O'Connor vs. The Clifford Lumber Company.

James B. Swing, trustee of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., vs. the Yawkey Lumber Company.

Finlay McDonald vs. Alice Stapleton.

B. F. Smith vs. Oneida county.—two cases.

Mason Miller vs. Town of Pelican.

ISSUES OF FACT FOR COURT.

Wolf River Lumber Company vs. E. D. Brown.—two cases.

John F. Day et al vs. the Town of Pelican.

Finlay McDonald vs. E. D. Brown.

Kate Pier vs. John C. Curran.—two cases.

Alex. Stewart Lumber Co. vs. W. J. Clifford.

Curtis Brothers Company vs. John J. Kennedy et al, default.

M. J. O'Reilly vs. Lydia S. Bergland et al, default.

Mary Granquist vs. Emil Granquist, default.

Annie O'Brien vs. John O'Brien, default.

Ella Smith vs. John Smith, default.

Manda H. Dashner vs. Charles Dashner, default.

Stella Dunlap vs. Richard Dunlap, default.

ISSUES OF LAW.

E. D. Brown vs. Wolf River Lumber Company, demurrer.

Hazelhurst Notes.

Mr. H. W. Gillette was in Minocqua Sunday.

Weather looks like spring. We hope so.

Mr. E. H. Beardsley was in town Tuesday.

The B. B. club will probably give a dance after Lent.

Mr. Chas. Hazelquist has gone to Flambeau to live.

Mr. Joe Timlin left for Montana Friday to go on a ranch.

Mr. Tom Timlin stopped over Friday visiting his brothers.

The Misses Herron have left for their home in Grand Rapids.

Base ball has broke out and look out for the Hazelhurst team. They will be world beaters this year.

Judge J. W. McCormick was electioneering Saturday. He passed the cigars and we are sorry he was beaten.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Froehl died Monday night. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of all.

La Grippe has been with us for the last month and almost everyone has been initiated, but we are glad to say that it has almost gone.

Mr. Chris Michaelson has completed his pulp wood contract and is now in Port Edwards. He intends returning and farming his land.

We understand that a certain bashful young man is making Sunday night calls. We would advise him to be careful as the returns might get to Saginaw.

We are going to announce a marriage for May. Don't know the exact hour, minute, etc. of the affair, but we are sure that it may come then. We withhold names for affidavits of authority.

Election passed off very quietly, the entire Town ticket was elected. As to the Judicial County Judge McCormick ran away ahead of his ticket and the other two candidates without opposition polled a light vote. The day was clear but a north wind chilled things a little.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Wisconsin. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

THE STORY TELLER.

FAME AND FAILURE.

BY ESTHER WOOD.

I wondered why Teddy had not been up to my rooms since Sunday for his usual evening chat. For three months now we had sketched, scribbled and smoked together, often far into the night, talking art and poetry with all the fervor of impecunious youth, the more fervently for our bitter knowledge that each morrow must bring its despicable round of pot-boiling, its dreary prostitution of brush and pen to the stern exigencies of a livelihood.

For myself I did not care much. But for Teddy Brownlow, with his fresh young life so rich in talent and power, his head full of high ideals and his heart bounding with enthusiasm, I cared a great deal. I took a jealous pride in the possibilities of his future, and rebelled against their continual subservience to present need.

So I jumped up, delighted, when the old quick step came on the stairs, and the old firm hand-grip sought my own, and Teddy's slim figure was flung into his favorite arm-chair.

"You've got three nights to account for. Let's have it, old man," said I.

"I've been up the river," he replied.

"That's true," I remarked concessively, as I looked at him. "You've certainly been up the river, or down to the sea, with that complexion." His fair, delicate skin was ruddy and tanned as a haymaker's under his curly brown hair. "And who is the latest mash?"

Teddy's sensitive mouth twitched a little, and I began watching it intently to see if the corners would go up or down. They went down. I knew that weather-vane well.

"It's not a mash," he said; "it's a complication."

I drew my chair up, tossed the matches to him and looked away, understanding his mood. Teddy filled his pipe thoughtfully and looked back, resting his head against the old oak cupboard door so that his finely-cut profile shone out clearly in the lamplight when I glanced at him again, and his deep blue eyes gazed wistfully before him, perplexed and sad.

Presently, and with a few words from me, he began to talk.

"You know the Harrison girls? Well, they're all right. It's that cousin of theirs, Mrs. Roxburgh."

"What! That limp little widow we met at the Earlham party?"

"Yes; she's a very interesting woman, and has had experiences. She was kidnaped in India as a baby and brought up in a convent, and married very young to some old rake, who divorced her at the end of two years. She's a sort of flaxen and fluffy type, you know; not pretty, but lights up well when she's talking; looks 40 in the morning and 20 at night. Of course, when I first went to see the girls I didn't mean to particularize. We were all very jolly together, and, in fact, I felt rather safe with Mrs. Roxburgh, because I thought she would prevent my being paired off by mamma with Kitty or May. But then she began to take a great interest in my work, and made me tell her all about my difficulties and ideas and plans for the future. And at last one day she said the only thing she cared for in life now was to see me develop my art, and fulfill my destiny, and all that sort of thing, and she wanted to be my friend and help me to do so. Only, unluckily, she didn't name her price just then, and I didn't tumble to it."

"I'm glad you didn't," said I.

"She has got a little money of her own," he went on, "and a jolly little place up the river at Templecombe, where I've been staying this week-end with her. And she's very anxious for me to go and settle down there. Of course, I should come up to town once or twice a week, but it would be fine to live in the country; I could do such good work there—that valley scenery appeals to me so strongly, and then it would be such a relief not to have to worry any more about money—I hate it so."

"And this generous friend proposes to take all such petty details off your hands—how kind of her!" I cried, angrily, as the remembrance of a fair and doll-like creature with pink frills and white laces rose in my mind, and before me shone the fresh, honest face of Teddy—our glorious Teddy—whom we all loved, and for whom we cherished dreams and ambitions perhaps even higher than his own. "How kind of her," I repeated, almost fiercely. "To save your art from its struggle with the commercial world—O, and that's hard enough, I know!—she offers to buy you out and out, body and soul together, and endow you for life to paint what she will inspire, and what she will sell again in her own markets, and shut you up in a world of baser commerce than ours, where you would have to sell your honor, your ideals, even your personal liberty and judgment, to a wealthy mistress who cares less than nothing for them. Do you mean to tell me that if she did care she would make the offer in the way you suggest it has been made?"

My harsh tones jarred upon Teddy, for I saw him wince and shrink, as it were, into himself.

"Dear old boy!" I said, "don't think me unsympathetic, but really the thing is so preposterous and cruel. It just comes to this: Is the woman honestly in love with you for your own sake, and are you in love with her?"

"I believe she is very fond of me. She is living a very lonely life, and she seems to think she would be very happy with me always near. I've told her she would only get tired of me in a few weeks, and so she would, but she won't believe it. But I can't pretend I love her. I shouldn't miss her in the least if I never saw her again, and that's evidence enough, I suppose. Of course, I wish I hadn't been drawn into it, but I can't very well get out of it now—at least, not without appearing rather dishonorable and giving a good deal of pain."

"Now, look here, Teddy," I said, warmly, "you've put two distinct issues before me. Either you are acting from a mistaken sense of honor, sacrificing both yourself and your art to the vain hope of making one woman happy, which you can never do if you don't love her, or else you are cheating yourself into the idea that you can save your art by selling your manhood and do true work while your daily life is a lie."

"I don't think that's quite a fair way of putting it," said Teddy. "In the first place, I'm rather honestly sorry for the girl, and should feel rather mean in backing out after I've allowed her to get fond of me; though, I assure you, I've never made love to her, or compromised myself in any way except by talking rather indiscreetly about what work I could do if I had a free hand and a place like Templecombe. And I don't think you quite realize how impossible it is for me to do the work I want to do as things are with me now. I've been pretty low down here more than once in these last three years, as you know, and if it came to that again, I think I should go under. But Violet's greatest wish is to give me the chance of doing my own real work; and I might not have such another chance in a lifetime."

So he rambled on with the inconsistent apologies of a man torn by conflicting motives and desires. Honest ambition, thwarted by poverty, strove painfully in him with a chivalrous sensitiveness which shrank alike from the pain of giving pain, and from the grosser discourtesy of falsehood.

I argued, protested and entreated delay, until at last the anxious lines which I now saw for the first time on Teddy's smooth brow subsided a little, and I consoled myself that he was safe for the present from Mrs. Roxburgh's snare.

But two mornings later I received a short note from Teddy. "I am going down to Templecombe to-morrow," it said. "I have made up my mind that I ought to do it, both for my sake and hers; so it is best to go at once. You can make what explanations you like, if you are asked for any."

Of course, I rushed off to his rooms with a last expostulation. But a man dressing hastily and packing his trunks, with one eye on breakfast and the other on the time-table, is not very open to a total change of plans. Teddy had a quiet way of declining further discussion when his arrangements were made, and now he assumed that I had only come round to bid him a personal good-by. He knelt on the floor, strapping a portmanteau, the flush of exertion on his bright face heightened, I knew, by a secret annoyance, and his straight brows contracting with something more than a physical strain.

"Teddy, old man," I broke out, "you're not really going to that wretched woman! For God's sake, don't make such a fool of yourself—let me get you out of it—there's time yet."

He gave a last tug at the strap and got up, facing me sharply.

"Look here, old chap," he said, "I think you'd better leave me alone; you'll do no good now. I'm awfully sorry, but I hope our friendship—" Then he stopped short and set his lips nervously and held out his hand in friendly but firm dismissal. "Good-by," he just muttered, as I gripped it and turned reluctantly away.

It is 20 years to-day since Teddy went to Templecombe. And now he is a famous man: Sir Edwin Brownlow, R. A., the fashionable portrait painter, the drawing-room darling of a London spring—why, even the illustrated papers are full of "Sir Edwin Brownlow's house at Kensington," and "corners of Sir Edwin Brownlow's studio," and "portraits of his beautiful wife," powdered and made up now with a less honorable art than Teddy's. Ah, Teddy! has that unhappy vampire sucked all the youth out of you yet?

To-day is Show Sunday, and I have been with the large, gaping crowd to Sir Edwin Brownlow's studio. I had seen very little of him during the years of his steady rise to fame. He seemed to know how keenly I felt the inevitable decadence that overtook his work and to shrink from any criticism of mine upon the pictures which, season by season, were multiplied on the Academy walls, each more vapid and insincere in treatment than the last. But this year he had sent me the formal invitation card, with a written postscript on the back: "Do drop in for an hour if you can. Violet wants you to see the girls; their portraits are going in."

So I went, and endured for half the requested hour the polite inanities of the occasion. Teddy gave me a quick handshake and passed me on to her ladyship, who was beaming over blue teacups and yellow primroses, which threw unkind reflections at her face. How well I remembered that face, too! —its sharp, white features and thin mouth a little more accentuated now against the flat pink of her teagown than when I had first seen it in the warmth and glamour of a dance! She received me with her well-worn smile and made some arch allusion to the number of years that had passed since we met. Then, in a hot group surrounding the most popular easel, I came upon the girls.

"Letitia and Marion, daughters of the painter," there was no mistake about that; the same sweet and delicate brown of the skin and hair, the same frank blue eyes, the same sensitive lips and brows were before me —but what a difference! I looked from the canvas to the models and back again, charmed by the skill and vigor of the painting, yet amazed at the audacity with which the artist had portrayed his strangely dissimilar sitters. The girlish beauty of each was truthfully brought out, but the contrast between them was painted with a fidelity that was almost cruel.

In the younger, all the robustness of the father's type was lost in a languidly self-conscious prettiness—a sort of seductive innocence skillfully sustained —a subtle disingenuousness only too well foreshadowed in the mother's form and feature.

But in the elder the pure beauty of complexion and temperament was all unsullied and alive, radiating from every glance of her full and honest eyes, every motion of her strong, straight shouldered figure, every quiver of her happy smile. Her crisp, chestnut-brown hair was pushed back wavily from her forehead; all the delicate and changeful lines of the temples were like Teddy's. It was as if nature herself had tried to make some tender compensation and atonement to him for what had died out of his own life; and yet the very effort wore an aspect of retribution, for in this ruddy girl's face he must see daily what he once was and what he might have been. She grew ever more beautiful before him—a witness, a reproach, a mockery.

This face, that once was his, now living again in his own flesh and blood, Teddy had reproduced with all the tenderness of line and color which he had brought over from his happiest years. But to the sightseers of to-day the work was only one pretty picture among many. They buzzed impartially round the easels with their ignorant praise and silly comparisons of this and that pose or texture. I could not turn from those girls' faces to the large vulgarity of "commissioned" portraiture. I had known and loved the dead soul that looked out so ghastly cold from the brilliant society pictures, and the mocking, shallow faces of the women; the bold, stolid, brutal portraits of the men.

Suddenly, in a lull of general conversation, I noticed an old gentleman talking eagerly behind me to Sir Edward's girls.

"O, that's Templecombe, mamma's old home," one of them had said, following the visitor's glance to a small water-color landscape on the wall, a little gem of pure color, lighting up all the end of the room.

"Dear me!" he exclaimed, "why, that's a lovely bit of country, and perfectly familiar to me! I've spent many a summer close to that very spot!"

"Papa has a lot of sketches done at Templecombe," said the elder girl—"before he took to portrait painting," added the younger, with a little laugh —"would you like to see them?"

In a moment they had hunted up an old portfolio, dragging it from some obscure corner, with apologies to the seated guests: "So sorry, Mrs. Fitzherbert, excuse me one moment. No, pray, don't move, Mr. Sinclair, it's only that portfolio behind the curtain. O, thanks, so much!"

And as Sir Edwin turned from the canvas whereon his latest duchess gleamed in her satins and her jewels, a bright shower of his own early sketches was suddenly rained down at his feet amidst a chorus of little cries of trepidation and delight. He uttered a quick and almost pettish protest against their being shown. His daughter made some light excuse for her clumsiness, and the guests pounced upon the fluttering sheets as they fell —a floating pageant of blue skies and sweet blossoms, a valley-full of spring beauty caught and painted with all the vigor of untainted youth and honest joy.

Then I said a cruel thing. I was angry to see him so altered—to see the wreck she had made of his early genius —I was angry with him for having yielded, and with myself for not having somehow saved him from that martyrdom. "Pray, let us have them out on the table," I pleaded; "they will illustrate the development of your art in these 20 years."

I could have kicked myself when I saw the effect of my untimely sarcasm on Teddy. With one swift glance of reproach at me he drew back and turned his changed face to the window. Bitter shadows of pain and hopeless remorse passed over it; then a flood of memories seemed to sweep him back into other years, and as I looked more pityingly at the features I had loved, and saw them still responsive to the high dreams and visions of the past, suddenly in the soft spring light it seemed as if the old Teddy—our bright, glorious Teddy, with his blue eyes and brown hair, and his delicate lips quivering with the old, tender smile—stood again before us, with the sunshine of youth upon him and the promise of a nobler fame than this. But in another moment he had resumed the mask which I had so ruthlessly torn away. I tried to shield him with a rush of light chatter, as one tries to re-veil a dead face that has been rudely uncovered. Then the garrulous farewells began.

"Good-by, Sir Edwin," said the old gentleman of Templecombe, "and thank you very heartily for the treat you've given us. Those charming little water-colors—you mustn't hide them away like that, you know! I'm sure they will bear comparison with your very best work. And the young ladies, too, what a perfect pair they make! But really the portrait of the duchess is your masterpiece. Don't you think so, Lady Brownlow? Ah, you must be tired out, I'm sure."

"O, not at all. I'm very pleased," came the languid, silvery tones from the tea table.

Her ladyship spoke truly. It was Teddy who was tired now. She was very pleased; that was all.—St. Paul's.

No Hope.

He (dejectedly)—And don't you think that you could ever learn to love me?

She (thoughtfully)—Well, I might—

(Excitedly)—"Oh, Helen!"

(Still thoughtfully)—"But I don't think it will be worth while."—Somerville Journal.

—The air is so clear and dry in the arctic regions that conversation can be carried on when the speakers are two miles apart.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW TO POLISH SILVER.

Dear friends, a tale I'll tell (though perhaps you know it well),
How to polish up the silver till it shines,
Without labor when you're tired, housekeeper or help that's hired,
I will tell you all about it in these lines.

Peel potatoes three or four—though if small you might peel more—
Boil them just about three-quarters of an hour;
While they're boiling add some salt, or the whole will be in fault,
And your temper turned from sweet to awful sour.

Take a tarnished silver mug, spoon or sugar bowl, or jug,
Put them in and let them boil a little while;
When you take them out you'll find that the tarnish stayed behind,
And their brightness, I am sure, will make you smile.

—Good Housekeeping.

DRESSMAKING AN ART.

Perfect Fitting of a Gown Requires Careful Thought and Study.

The day has come when dressmakers can and do look upon their calling as a profession that commands respect. They are now rightfully termed artists, and are just as much entitled to the name of artist as the men and women who create lifelike statues from marble, or who with pencil and colors reproduce nature with master strokes, providing she does the work conscientiously, with careful thought and study, with always a regard for the eternal fitness of things.

No class of women anywhere has accomplished as much and made as much progress with so little help as have the dressmakers. Artists, doctors, lawyers and people in all professions have recourse to libraries whose shelves are filled with books containing valuable information and assistance in their line, but there is a curious dearth of literature on subjects useful to either the professional or amateur dressmaker.

While we have many American and foreign fashion journals sufficiently versatile and fetching in their styles of fabric and details of cut in dress, there is nothing to tell how to cut, fit, baste and sew, or the whys and wherefores of doing certain things in certain ways to obtain the best results. Dressmakers are prone to selfishness, and keep good points they may discover in their line to themselves, while in other professions more liberality is shown in this particular, and new ideas are published and spread broadcast for the good of all interested in the same line of thought and study. Until this narrow-mindedness is overcome, and dressmakers become more altruistic, they will labor at a disadvantage.

Many women who have talent for creating handsome, stylish and well-fitting gowns are denied the opportunity of showing their ability in this line, all for the want of opportunity to educate their propensities, and a friendly, sympathetic hand of encouragement from those whose knowledge is sufficient to lead the less fortunate. Dressmaking, when not properly understood, means the hardest and most wearing drudgery in which a woman can engage. But, properly studied, and practiced accordingly, it is made comparatively easy and very remunerative.—Mary K. Howard, in Woman's Home Companion.

INFANT'S CLOTHING.

Many Excellent Reform Designs Have Been Exhibited Recently.

A great many designs have been brought before the world of mothers for infants' clothing. Several of these deserve full approval, as from a hygienic point of view they possess double the value of the old-fashioned patterns. Particularly is this reformation to be commended in the exclusion of the linen day shirt for the vest of finest hand-knitted or woven wool. The former tiny garment is no doubt pretty and dainty

BABY'S FLANNEL WRAPPER.

in appearance, but its comfort is much to be questioned. The woven vest may be described as an ideal shirt, as it contains the minimum of weight with the maximum of warmth. Its silky smoothness is comfortable to the tender skin, and it never falls into the chafing rucks and wrinkles of its linen companion.

The design for the long flannel is a thoroughly comfortable one. It is made with a little straight bodice cut from one piece of flannel and nicely ornamented with a trellis work of fine coral stitching worked in white working silk, which stitching also is carried around the rest of the bodice, giving a pretty effect. The armholes are merely hollowed out and secured by narrow straps of flannel. The entire bodice is bound with white lute ribbon. The depth of this little bodice when made should be five inches, the width about twenty-five inches, this allowing for a comfortable wrap over in front, the points at the back fastening neatly with silk strings. The skirt of the flannel is merely a straight piece some 25 inches in length and about 41 in width.—Chicago Chronicle.

"He allows himself considerable latitude in telling stories."

"Yes. All of them are long and some are quite broad."—Brooklyn Life.

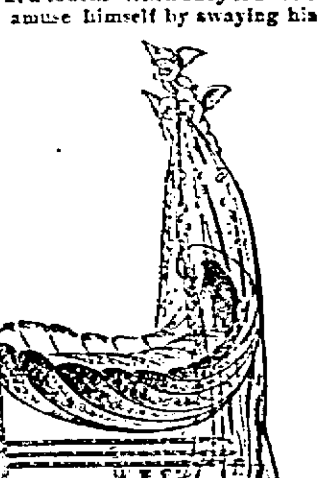
THE SHELL CRADLE.

Beautiful Novelty That Is Used for Play as Well as Sleep.

Babies should be healthy, for there were never so many things made for their health and comfort. The newest of these is a shell cradle, that can be used for play as well as for sleep.

This cradle is all in one piece, the material being either silver plate or white metal. There are solid silver shells for the goldspoon baby and aluminum shells for mothers that want a very light cradle, one that is easy to lift from room to room.

The shell is hung from two rods, one at either end. Its pivot is such that it swings at a touch. When baby is awake he can amuse himself by swaying his



SILVER AND LACE.

cradle back and forth. A wire framework supports the canopy, which is of lace upheld by metallic cupids. The lace can be drawn entirely over the sleeping baby.

Wicker clothes baskets can be used in the same way, but a carpenter must be employed to fasten the baskets to the uprights, or baby will be startled from his slumber by a fall. Cradles of metal are best because they can be kept thoroughly clean. When the small springs and bedding are removed the cradle can be washed like a dish.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NERVOUS CHILDREN.

Usually Their System Has Been Undermined in Infancy.

Intelligent people are beginning to understand the importance of protecting the nervous system in infancy and the danger of a shock to childish nerves. As a rule, the more quiet a baby is kept during the first year of its life the better chance it has for a life of health and happiness. The fact that so large a proportion of the human family die in infancy is due largely to the folly of nurses and the ignorance of mothers. Overbright babies do not commend themselves to physicians, who know that the first year of the child's life should be spent largely in sleep. All efforts to arouse the dormant mind of a child at this period are attended with danger. The foolish practice of tossing a helpless baby in the air, while it screams both with affright and delight, is a most dangerous one. A physician with a large practice tells the story of a precociously bright child which showed evident delight when tossed in this way by a doting grandfather, who was accustomed to play with it in this way every evening. The child trembled with delight when the night's frolic was over, but one evening from this trembling it passed into a spasm, the first indication of one of those fatal brain diseases against which medical science is helpless. Nothing could be done but to wait until the little life had flown to a happier land.—N. Y. Tribune.

BRUSHING THE TEETH.

The Proper Way in Which to Perform This Important Operation.

The upper teeth should be brushed downward and the lower teeth upward from the gums. Do not brush the teeth crossways, as they are apt to become loosened and the gums will also suffer. The inside of the teeth should be brushed in the same way. Tepid water is the best to use both for cleansing the teeth and rinsing the mouth out afterward.

The tooth brush should be small and curved, so that the bristles can get in all the interstices of the teeth. It should not be too hard, and, when a new tooth-brush is purchased, it should be soaked in water for several hours before using. If the brush is dried on a towel after being used, and stood up on end in the air, it will last much longer. Tooth-brushes should never be kept in closed receptacles.

Tooth powder should be chosen with great discretion. For general use the following will be found a very good powder: Mix together half an ounce of powdered bark, a quarter of an ounce of myrrh, one drachm of camphor and one ounce of prepared chalk.

Another simple recipe is as follows: Add two ounces of camphorated chalk, two drachms of very fine powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered orris-root and half a drachm of powdered myrrh; mix the ingredients thoroughly together and keep the powder in a stoppered bottle.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Czarina's Coronet.

It is said by the authorities on jewels and jewelry that the coronet of the Russian empress is the most beautiful collection of diamonds ever gathered in one ornament. It is composed of four very large diamonds of the purest water and 18 others of slightly smaller size, together with a multitude of lesser diamonds of exquisite water. The flash of these beautiful gems reminds the observer of a collection of rainbows.

Grow Your Own Parsley.

Plant a box of parsley and place it on a window sill. You have no idea how many pennies may be saved by having parsley growing in the house. Thyme may also be planted for kitchen decoration.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale at all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

He—"Why are you so sad, darling?" She—"I was just thinking, dearest, that this is the last evening we can be together till to-morrow."—Comic Cuts.

Some very harsh things have been said of the sin of loafing, but no one can successfully dispute that loafing is very pleasant.—Atchison Globe.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is a little singular that passengers are not allowed to converse with the man at the wheel, though he is spokesman of the ship.

Not a Well Day

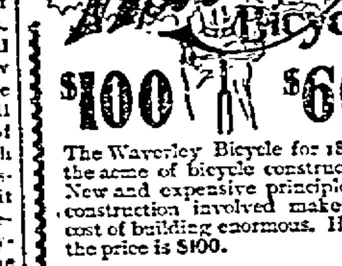
Did She See For Months—Can Now Sleep Well, Eat Well, and Pains Have Disappeared.

"For several months my health had been failing, and I did not have a well day in this time. I had severe pains in my back, my limbs ached and I was restless at night. I suffered with loss of appetite and severe nervous headaches. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking this medicine for a while I found I was gaining in health rapidly. I now have a good appetite, can sleep well, and the pains with which I suffered have almost entirely disappeared. I am gaining in flesh. I am still taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I recommend it wherever I go." Miss Sarah Smith, 311 North Park Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

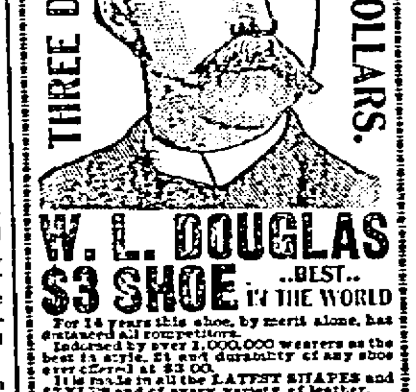


The Waverley Bicycle for 1897 is the acme of bicycle construction. New and expensive principles of construction involved make the cost of building enormous. Hence the price is $100.

The only bicycle with true bearings

Last year the Waverley was as good as any wheel in the market—better than most. Because new machinery was not needed for its continued construction, the price of the improved 1896 model has been reduced to $60—a saving of $25 to you. *Catalogue Free.*

Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE ..BEST.. IN THE WORLD

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and STYLES and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRAYON PORTRAITS SIMPLE METHOD INSTRUCTIONS AND MATERIALS $1

Weeks Scale Works, HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N.Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

500 SECOND HAND BICYCLES $5 TO $15— All makes. GOOD AS NEW. Must be closed out. Lists free. L. A. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

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IT IS THE BEST. YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G 1631

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

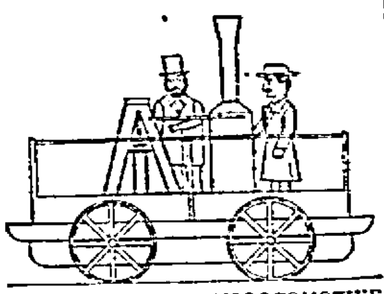
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

ABOUT LOCOMOTIVES.

The Evolution of the American Steam Engine.

Peter Cooper's Crude Affair—Various Other Types in Early Use and Their Peculiarities—The Modern Flyer.

Although Peter Cooper never built a successful full-sized locomotive, he is none the less entitled to the renown of being the father of the American locomotive. He began building his model on the site of the present Mount Clare workshops in Baltimore, in 1829, and made several trial trips with it before the close of that year. It was a very crude machine, judged by the present stand-



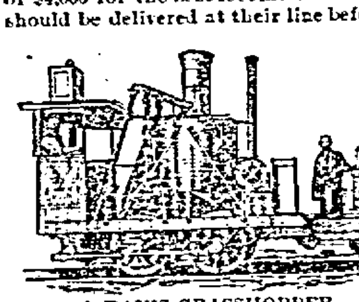
THE FIRST AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

ard, having an upright boiler with a single cylinder of 3½ inches diameter and a stroke of 14½ inches. Instead of using the exhaust steam from the cylinder to produce a draught for the fire,

A WINANS CAMEL BACK.

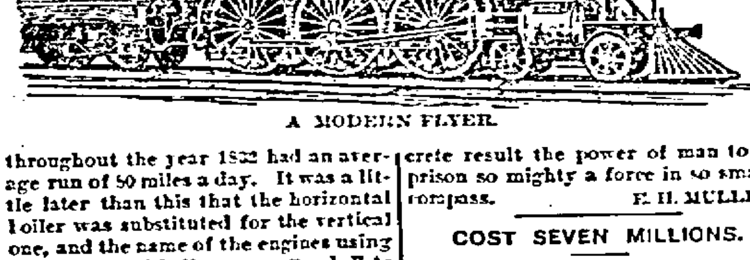
as in all modern locomotives, Mr. Cooper placed a fan, revolved by a belt from one of the axles, in the funnel of his engine. The power was applied to the other axle by means of a toothed wheel. The strength of the engine was one horse-power, and attained the then extraordinary rate of 18 miles an hour.

On the following January 4, 1831, the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company issued their famous offer of $4,000 for the best locomotive which should be delivered at their line before



A DAVIS GRASSHOPPER.

the following June 1. The winner of this contest was Phineas Davis, who called his engine the "York," from York, Pa., where it was built. It was the first of the class known as "grasshoppers," and had a vertical boiler and cylinder. The exhaust steam revolved a fan which in turn revolved a second fan close to the ash pan by which air was forced up through the fire. Under favorable circumstances the "York" ran at as high a rate of speed as 30 miles an hour with three or four cars, and

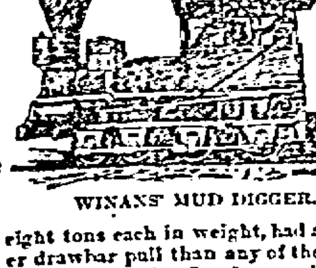


A MODERN FLYER.

throughout the year 1832 had an average run of 50 miles a day. It was a little later than this that the horizontal boiler was substituted for the vertical one, and the name of the engines using the horizontal boilers were "crabs" to distinguish them from those of the "grasshopper" class.

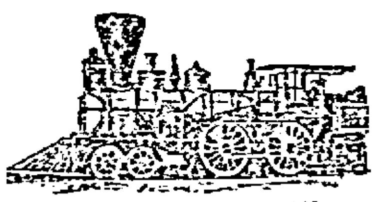
Ross Winans invented the projecting journals on the axles of car wheels, thus producing at a stroke the friction of hauling them from twelve pounds to a ton to three pounds.

Mr. Winans' first two engines, manufactured in the fall of 1836, though



WINANS' MUD DIGGER.

eight tons each in weight, had a greater drawbar pull than any of the 12-ton engines made by Stephenson in England. In the following years the first of the famous "mud-diggers" was turned out at the Mount Clare works. This type of engine had driving wheels three feet in diameter, and cylinders 17 inches in diameter, with a 24-inch stroke. Assuming that the steam pressure in the boiler was 100 pounds to the square inch, such an engine must have had a draw-bar pull of 19,266 pounds, or enough power for even a good-sized engine of to-day, but if the bad balancing of all early locomotives be added to the friction of the toothed wheels, and the lateral and longitudinal play of the connecting rods, it may be safely inferred that the "mud digger" class



HAYES' DUTCH WAGON.

was never able to apply more than half its nominal draw-bar pull.

The variety of locomotive still known as the "camel back" was first built by Ross Winans between 1850 and 1853. These were the first 30-ton engines ever used in any part of the world. Next to one modern class of engines, which shall here be nameless, they were perhaps the ugliest locomotives which have ever been built. Yet the "camel backs" could pull trains no other engine built up to this time could, and kept their scheduled time, summer and winter, over the mountain grades of the Alleghanies, and so well built were they that some of them put into service 30 years ago are still pegging away, much too good to be relegated to the scrap heap.

The "Dutch wagons" were introduced by Samuel J. Hayes in 1857. They were wood-burning engines with inside cylinders. As inside cylinders demand forged cranks on the driving axles, and as these crank axles are liable to fracture with excessive strain or after long use, American builders have wisely avoided them.

Between the era of the "Dutch wagons" and the mammoth locomotives of to-day lie the classes of engines familiar to every one, because examples of them are still to be found working on every branch road. But the latest example of engine building, as illustrated by the ten-wheeled consolidated passenger engines at present in use on the B. & O. road, brings up such magnificent concentration of speed, strength and endurance as were never before seen in the history of the world. These engines have six coupled wheels, six feet six inches in diameter, cylinders 21x26 inches, and a steam pressure of 170 pounds to the square inch. They haul the Royal Blue line trains, and on many occasions have gone a mile in 50 seconds, while one of them has been timed covering a mile in 32 seconds. When it is borne in mind that a "horse-power" really means what a very strong horse can lift in a minute, the force of one of these engines will be realized by conceiving 1,100 horses all able to make one mighty pull at the same moment. As to speed, one of these engines will advance at the almost inconceivably rapid rate of 100 feet in a second. There may be inventions which may be considered more marvelous than the modern high-power locomotive, but surely none displays in concrete result the power of man to imprison so mighty a force in so small a compass.

E. H. MULLIN.

COST SEVEN MILLIONS.

Baltimore & Ohio Receivers Issue a Statement.

Messrs. John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray were appointed receivers for the B. & O. railroad on February 27, 1896, and since they have had charge very large sums of money have been expended in placing the road in first-class condition. The following is a statement prepared by them of expenditures from March 1, 1896, to February 1, 1897:

Within the past few days the receivers have prepared a statement of expenditures from March 1, 1896, to February 1, 1897, for additions to the plant, equipment of the road and betterments made thereon. From this statement it is learned that a total of almost $7,000,000 have been spent for locomotives, passenger and freight equipment, extraordinary repairs to equipment and expenditures made by the engineering department in the way of improvements to the maintenance of way, structures, terminals, and the construction of new alignments and miscellaneous improvements. It is shown that the betterments to locomotives amount to $11,000; the new freight equipment, which includes new dining cars and other passenger cars and betterments, amounts to $6,000; the new freight cars built by the road, and the repairs to those already in service, amounted to $147,000, the total being something over $270,000. The 3,900 new freight cars and the 75 locomotives which were added to the equipment last summer cost about $3,200,000 in round numbers. The extraordinary repairs to locomotives, passenger equipment and freight equipment aggregate $1,249,000; the total expenditures in the motive department being within a few thousand of five millions. The engineering department has also spent a great deal of money.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Singer—"Will you accompany me, this evening?" Miss Bloomer—"Bicycle or piano?"—Yonkers Statesman.

—A Serious Omission.—"I was swindled on this new dictionary." "How?" "It hasn't any index."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Mendicant (to benevolent old lady who has given him a halfpenny)—"Quite sure you can spare this, ma'am?"—Tit-Bits.

—She—"Have you read 'A Hundred Years to Come?'" He—No. What is it about; a messenger boy?"—Indianapolis Journal.

—Newlywed (proudly)—"I always make it a point to tell my wife everything that happens." Old Sport—"Pooh! That's nothing. I tell my wife lots of things that never happen."—Tit-Bits.

—Doubting Customer—"What sort of assurance does a man have that this cod-liver oil is genuine?" Honest Pharmacist—"The fact, sir, that it costs as much to make it from whale oil now as it does to extract it from the cod."—Chicago Tribune.

—A country minister, talking to an old lady about his son who had emigrated, was very pathetic over the dangers of the deep. "Hoots, minister," quoth Janet, "ye needna haver sae muckle aboot it; it'll nae be sae awfu' deep; it's been an unco' dry year."—Tit-Bits.

—A Strain on the Wire.—"What language were you using at the telphone?" asked a Pittsburgher, who had overheard one end of a conversation. "That was Welsh." "Welsh on an ordinary telphone?" "Yes, why not?" "With the regular thin wire that is used for telephone lines?" "Of course. You don't suppose they put in a special line for the transmission of the Welsh language, do you?" "Well, I should think it would require barbed wire."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

MOTHER LOVE IN SNAKES.

A Marked Exhibition of It Witnessed by a Naturalist.

Even the cold blooded and clammy snake evinces maternal affection, and I am fortunately able to produce evidence corroborative of this statement that is fresh in my memory. On March 29, while seated on my front porch, I noticed one of my dogs, a yearling puppy, acting in a peculiar way in my lawn. He was circling around a small circumscribed spot, every now and then thrusting his nose toward the ground and then quickly jumping back.

On approaching the animal I discovered that the object of his playful assaults was a bunch or ball of snakes, a three or four-year-old mother and her last year's brood of young. The day was very warm, the sun shining clear and bright and these creatures had emerged from their den or nest in the ground, a foot or so away from the spot where they were lying, and were sunning themselves. When they observed me they made an attempt to regain their nest. I killed two of them, however, before they could enter. I had read somewhere that if a snake's young were taken and their bodies dragged along the ground the mother snake would follow the trail and, if she found them alive, would conduct them back to the nest. I took the two which I had killed, and after dragging them along the turf, deposited them on the pavement some 50 feet from the den. I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. In a short while the mother snake emerged from the nest, and, after crawling about for a second or two, struck the trail and at once followed it to the pavement and her dead young. Fortunately I had a witness in the person of my iceman, who was delivering the ice at the time, and who was dumfounded at beholding such high intelligence in a creature so low in the scale of animal life. I killed the old snake (for these snakes—garden moccasins—become harmful after the third year, eating young birds, etc.), and ten of her progeny, leaving two pairs to carry on and perpetuate the race.—Home Magazine.

MONEY IN THE ASHES.

Discarded Tin Cans Rescued and Turned Into Cash.

On every dumping ground where the city contractors of Brooklyn place their ashes one may see constantly Italians working hard leveling the heaps, as load after load is deposited, and carefully placing the tomato cans and other cast-off pieces of tinware in piles by themselves. The contractors do not object if the householders put old cans among the ashes, for this insures a careful leveling by the Italians at the dumping grounds at no expense to the contractors.

The revenue from these cans that are collected by the hundreds of thousands is a matter of surprise to most persons. A two-horse load brings from $6 to $8. It takes several days of hard work to get a big wagon load, but the Italians don't seem to mind the labor of it, for there is money immediately in sight as the piles of tin cans grow. They watch jealously their picking grounds, and sometimes make special arrangements with the contractors for the privilege of scraping and raking the ash heaps over.

The tin cans are sold to men with furnaces, who place them in a big caldron and under a slow fire melt the tin and solder and run that part off for future use and sale. Almost all the tin and solder is saved by this process, and is salable for use in making more cans for preserving vegetables.

The heat is then made intense and the iron that remains is melted and cast into sash weights. The demand for these old cans is said to be greater than the supply, and one of the most valuable of the scavenger privileges that the Italians in large cities assume is that of working over an ash dump.—N. Y. Sun.

Rheumatism and Heart Trouble.

From the Reporter, Oconto, Wis.

A representative of the Oconto County Reporter, while in conversation with Mrs. John Daley, of Kellybrook, Wis., the other day elicited the following interesting story, which we publish for the good it may do like sufferers. Mrs. Daley said:

"For about fifteen years I have been so troubled with heart disease that I have been unable to make a quick movement. I have been hardly able to climb a flight of stairs and it has been as much as my life was worth to attempt to lie down for any length of time on my left side. And for the last ten years rheumatism has so bothered me that at times I could not raise my hand to my head. I believe I spent the price of a good farm for medicines during those years of illness, but with no permanent relief.

"About a year ago I noticed in the papers accounts of wonderful cures attributed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and made up my mind I would try them. They could at least do me no hurt.

"I had taken them only about ten days when I began to feel better and I have steadily improved up to the present time. I can now go up and down stairs as lively as a ten year-old girl, and all trouble with my heart has disappeared. My rheumatism has almost ceased to trouble me and the headaches which formerly kept me sick a large part of the time are less frequent and painful.

"My son was also troubled with nervousness and sleeplessness, but three boxes of Pink Pills have made him a well man. I am glad to recommend this remedy to any who have been troubled as I have been.

(Signed) "MRS. JOHN DALEY."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, A. D. 1896.

JOHN C. GILLIGAN,
Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HEATING ROOMS.

Necessary Precautions for the Preservation of Health.

Living and working rooms, where the occupants are actively engaged, should have a thermometrical register ranging between 62 degrees and 68 degrees F.; for sedentary habits, from 64 degrees to 70 degrees F.; bath rooms, 72 degrees to 76 degrees F., these records to be varied at different hours of the day or night, with due consideration to the given amount of sunshine or shade bearing upon the rooms.

Students of hygiene quite generally maintain that coal containing any considerable amount of sulphur contaminates the air offensively and unhealthfully.

A thin layer of coal on stove or furnace grate bars gives better results than when unduly overloaded.

A small stove or furnace crowded to overheat is not as economical of fuel or as considerate of health as are larger heating facilities and a less use of fuel.

Open grate fires, while they furnish an element of good cheer, are not as economical of fuel as are multitudes of the close heating appliances. For purposes of ventilation, the open methods of heating have a decided advantage over the closed ones.

Self feeding heaters are generally considered as mediums demanding less attention and less fuel than those "brought up by hand."

All warmed rooms in winter should have arrangements for the use of good quantities of fresh water basins daily.

Ordinary steam house heating apparatus should have a register pressure of not more than five pounds of steam to the square inch.

Radiators neither take in nor drive out bad air, and have no elements of ventilation whatever. A vessel of water holding prominent place in rooms heated by radiators is always desirable.

Hot water heating gives a moister tone to the air of the room than dry air systems of heating, generally speaking.—Amateur Gardening.

Happy and Contented Deaf Children.

It is generally supposed that the deaf have a tendency to moroseness and melancholy. This is least true of the orally educated adult, and among the children in the oral schools is not true at all. I know of no happier or more contented lot of children than are to be found in these schools. The visitor who expects to enter a place of silent halls, quiet playrooms and noiseless yards is much surprised to hear peals of childish laughter and cries and shouts as the children romp and frolic out of school hours.—John Dutton Wright, in Century.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Is the sail the only thing that guides a ship?" asked the green passenger. "No," said the mate; "there are rudders." — Indianapolis Journal.

Standard of the World.

For nearly two score of years the Winchester has been the standard rifle of the world. It is found in all lands and it is always very highly thought of on account of its accuracy, strength and durability. There are over two million Winchester guns in use to-day, but the makers have yet to learn of any dissatisfaction with them. Such a recommendation as this should convince everybody of the exceptionally high quality of Winchester guns. Winchester ammunition is of as exactly as high a standard and always gives entire satisfaction. When used in Winchester guns the results obtained cannot be equalled. Send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for a large illustrated catalogue free.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [K]

The man who falls on a banana skin once will have sympathy, but he will only make fun for the boys the next time he lands on his back.—Ram's Horn.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Deserted Wife (in conversation with sympathetic grocer)—"And I trusted him so!" Grocer—"Confound it! so did I." — Tit-Bits.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Following.—"And did the groom kiss the bride?" "Oh, yes." "Before everybody?" "No, after everybody except the sexton and the organist."—Detroit Journal.

He—"I see that in making champagne the grapes are squeezed six times or more." She—"Isn't that nice?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The greatest objection we have to "free" things is that they cost too much.—West Union Gazette.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Small cost, big profits.

The giants who frighten us most, often turn out to be common sized men on stilts.—Ram's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The man who wears a face like a coffin, should not complain if he finds no welcome.—Ram's Horn.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia.

When a man slips he always stops to look at the place where he slipped.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

No great man ever had time to play checkers in the middle of the day. — Atchison Globe.

All sorts of aches and pains—nothing better than St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

A jury of ravens would not be long in deciding that a linnet could not sing.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

The man who knows himself well will know a great deal about other men.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

The man who rides a hobby thinks nobody else is making any headway.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

If a man works hard and gets along, lazy people say he is "lucky."

A dull, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure cure, St. Jacobs Oil.

No old girl should have the nerve to crimp her hair in the back.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

A man is usually bald four or five years before he knows it.

There are no excuses not to use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? - - -

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Safe Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer

is composed of the very ingredients the system requires, aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO St. Louis.

TWO TRAINS A DAY.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 212

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $15 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish the markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or E. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

County Board Proceedings.

(CONTINUED.)

On motion of Supervisor Schafer the foregoing report of the special committee appointed to make report in the matter of bonding the county to aid the building of the Rhinelander & St. Paul Railroad, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the committee discharged. Motion carried.

Ordinance to bond Oneida county to aid in building the Rhinelander & St. Paul Railroad taken up, read and considered.

On motion of Supervisor Faust the following ordinance to bond Oneida county, to aid in building the Rhinelander & St. Paul Paul Railroad was adopted, all the members voting aye.

ORDINANCE.

Whereas, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, the Rhinelander & St. Paul Railroad Company delivered to the County Clerk of Oneida county, Wisconsin, a definite proposition in writing, signed by the president and secretary of said Railroad Company and sealed with its seal, desiring the subscription by said county of Oneida to the capital stock of said Railroad company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) to be paid by the issuance of the bonds of said county to the amount of $20,000, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, (interest and bonds payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of fineness and weight,) payable at the Merchants State Bank of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in ten (10) years from the date thereof, said bonds to be deposited in escrow with the Merchants State Bank aforesaid to be delivered to the order of said Railroad company when said railroad shall have been completed and in operation by the passage of cars continuously from Rhinelander to a point of connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, said railroad to be completed and running from a point of connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to Rhinelander depot within nine (9) months from the time when said proposition shall be accepted; said Railroad Company to deliver to the proper authorities of said county, twenty thousand dollars (20,000) of its capital stock in exchange for said bonds issued as fully paid and to be deposited in escrow with the Merchants State Bank, to be delivered to said county on the delivery of the first of said bonds to said Railroad Company;

And whereas within three months after the filing of said proposition as aforesaid the said Railway Company did, by written request, require notice to be given by said County Clerk in the same manner provided by law for giving notice of an election, to consider such a proposition, that after a date in said notice named, which date was not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of said notice, a petition to the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, praying that said proposition may be accepted and carried into effect, would be presented for their signatures to the resident tax payers of said county of said county, which petition embracing said proposition, was appended as a part of said notice;

And whereas such notice so required was duly given by said County Clerk in the manner provided by law and specified in said written request;

And whereas thereafter, and within four months from the filing of said proposition with said County Clerk said Railroad Company did deliver to said Clerk such petition embracing a copy of said proposition and bearing the signatures of a majority of the male persons residing in said county, who were assessed for taxes on real or personal estate in said county, so shown by the last assessment rolls, which signatures are verified by the affidavit of a person who witnessed the signing of same;

And whereas said proposition has been on file in the office of the said County Clerk more than ten days before the passage of this ordinance.

Now, therefore, the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Oneida in the State of Wisconsin, does hereby ordain as follows:

I. Said proposition is accepted and shall by this ordinance be carried into effect.

II. The Chairman of the County Board and the County Clerk of said county are hereby directed and required to execute and issue bonds of the said County of Oneida for the sum of twenty thousand dollars (20,000) payable in ten years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, bonds and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of fineness and weight, payable at the Merchants State Bank of Rhinelander, to be delivered to said Railroad Company or upon its order, upon compliance by said company, with the following conditions, to-wit:

1. Said Company shall have completed its railroad and operated the same by the passage of cars continuously from Rhinelander to a point of connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, said Railroad to be so completed and so in operation within nine (9) months from the date of the acceptance of the said proposition.

2. Said Railroad Company to deliver to the proper authorities of said county, in exchange for said bonds, twenty thousand dollars (20,000) of the capital stock of said Company, issued as fully paid.

3. Said Railroad Company shall have constructed side tracks to all existing mills and factories in Rhinelander, or shall have procured permanent contracts from the other Railroad companies for the use of existing facilities.

4. Said Railroad Company shall have made passenger connections with the passenger and freight trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

III. There shall be annually levied upon all the taxable property in said County of Oneida a tax in addition to all their taxes, of three thousand dollars (3,000) to pay when due the interest annually to grow due on said bonds and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof, by the time the same shall be due.

IV. The bonds herein provided for shall be in the usual form of municipal bonds for such purposes, and shall be so framed as properly to carry out the conditions of this ordinance.

(Continued next week.)

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Wisconsin. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

A MISSING BACCHUS.

Gift from the King of Greece to Boston That Never Came.

The Citizens of the Hub Mystified and Anxious Over a Statue Long Since Presented by King George.

A statue of Bacchus, presented by King George of Greece to the city of Boston, has disappeared. It never reached Boston. It is not at the custom house, and Mayor Quincy and the members of the city council, as well as the members of the Boston Athletic association, are wondering what has become of it. King George's Bacchus was intended as one of the evidences of good feeling existing between his domain and the city of Boston, aroused by the Olympian games held at Athens last year, when the American teams won so many events.

It will be remembered that the Boston Athletic association athletes were especially successful competitors at the games, and upon their return the city gave them a banquet at the Vendome. A telegram of congratulation at the success of the games was sent to King George that night, and an engraved souvenir and menu, bearing the ode written for the occasion, was sent to the ruler of Hellenes by the mayor by special messenger. When the mayor's courier returned to Boston along in the early fall he brought a medallion and a medal for the city, which had been struck off to commemorate the revival of the ancient Olympian sports. With this came a personal epistle written to Mayor Quincy, in which he was informed that a well-known Greek artist had finished a bust of Bacchus especially for the city of Boston, and the king took pride in shipping it to this country. King George gave the impression that the Bacchus would be sent within a short time, if it was not already on the way. It was decided to place the statue in the council chamber, and that body waited.

Time went on, no statue appeared. Yet the city is loth to lose King George's gift, for the custom house had been importuned time and time again during the last five months for tidings of the missing Bacchus. No one there has seen it, and no notice of its shipping has been received.

BOY GRABBED BY A SHARK.

Falls Overboard and Is Immediately Seized by a Maneater.

A letter has just been received from John Cummings, a member of the crew of the bark Newsboy Freemantle, dated from Perth, Western Australia, December 20, 1896, in which he relates witnessing the sad death of a lad of 15 years old, who belonged to an English ship lying at anchor alongside his own vessel. The boy with a number of men was over the side painting when by some accident he fell into the water. Two men immediately jumped in after the lad, and a buoy was thrown from the deck, but the boy never again appeared. It seemed incredible that such a thing could have happened with two men in the water almost as soon as he was, and the mystery was solved by some one on deck noticing several big sharks coming for the vessel. The men in the water were immediately taken out, and were saved by a very narrow margin, for one big maneater turned over and made a lunge at one of the men when he was about two feet out of the water, hanging to a rope. The supposition is when the boy went under he happened to fall right in the way of a shark, and that ended his career. The boy's name is not given, but, being a member of the crew of the English ship, he no doubt belonged in England.

PAINTING OF GRADY UNVEILED.

Students of Georgia University Honor Great Editor's Memory.

An elegant life-sized painting of the late Henry W. Grady was the other day unveiled to inspection in the library of the state university at Athens, Ga., of which he was a distinguished graduate. The painting is the work of Mrs. Bessie Taylor Hill.

This tribute to the memory of Mr. Grady is from the students of the university. Mr. Grady was born and raised in Athens and it was from there that he began his distinguished career in journalism. In the university library there is a series of pictures of noted men who have gone from within its walls. The students some time ago decided it was time to have an innovation in the practice of preserving the memories only of men distinguished in law and politics, and that a successful editor was equally worthy of remembrance.

Mr. Grady was always an admirer of his alma mater, and on several occasions saved its appropriation when in the hands of unfriendly legislatures.

Used the X Rays.

An English woman recently lost her ring in some cake she had baked. Instead of cutting up all the cake to find it, or running the risk of endangering her family's lives by leaving it to be swallowed, she put the cake under the X rays and marked the place where the ring was hidden.

LARGE SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

Treasury Agents Confiscate $100,000 Worth of the Drug.

The largest seizure of opium ever made at the port of San Francisco was accomplished the other afternoon by four special agents of the treasury. The opium is valued at $100,000, and was seized because of a violation of the custom rules, which provide that no Chinese shall import the drug. The confiscation was the result of an investigation which has been conducted for the last six weeks. The importation in question is only one of many recent infractions of the law which have escaped the attention of customs officers.

The opium seized was the property of Fong Tai & Co. To import the opium the Chinese firm had it consigned to H. F. Davidson, accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, who transferred it to the real importers as soon as it passed the customs. The consignment seized was about to be moved from the warehouse to the Chinese store, when the government officials took possession of the drug. Government officials state that the system of acting as nominal importers to aid Chinese firms has been practiced for the last ten years. The customs officials say it is improbable that either Davidson or Fong Tai will be prosecuted for the infringement of the law.

It is thought the seizure by the government of so large a quantity of opium will greatly increase the selling price of the drug in this city. The revenue laws of the United States impose a duty of six dollars per pound on Chinese opium. Under a statute of February, 1887, the right to import opium is restricted to Caucasians. A treaty between the United States and China binds this government to forbid the importation of opium into American ports by Chinese agents.

CHASE A MONKEY ON A ROOF.

Bellboys at the Leland Hotel Have an Exciting Experience.

Bellboys at the Leland hotel, Chicago, had a chase the other day which will make the tales of the hunt and the chase to which so many of them are addicted seem all the more realistic. The object of their pursuit was a monkey, and its flight was along the rungs of a fire escape ladder instead of the sinuous vines and sturdy tree trunks of its usual forest haunts. A monkey hunt in Chicago in midwinter has a strange sound, but it was a reality.

A lady living on the second floor of the hotel owns a pet monkey which had so won over the affections of its mistress that it was permitted to wander about at its own sweet will without the confining influences of anything in the way of a chain.

On the day in question it violated the confidence placed in it and wandered out on the fire escape through a conveniently opened window. Then it rapidly made its way to the roof and scampered about as if master of all the world. But is happiness was short lived, as its mistress soon discovered the absence of her pet and turned in an alarm to the office.

A bellboy responded to the call, and he at once decided that the monkey had gone skyward. He peered aloft at the roof, and was decidedly averse to following the animal, but the promise of a liberal reward gave him courage, and when joined by some of his comrades he ascended to the roof. The monkey fled at their approach, and it was only after a spirited climb over chimney pots and cornice projections that it was captured and returned to its mistress. Solitary confinement was at once ordered and it will be some time before full liberty will again be allowed.

NOVEL PLAN TO RAISE MONEY.

Autographs of All Prominent Americans to Be Auctioned.

Mrs. Lydia Ely, who is engaged in raising $30,000 for a soldiers' monument for Milwaukee, and has $20,000 in sight, has adopted a novel scheme to raise the remainder.

She has had a special lot of paper made, water-marked "Soldiers' Monument, Milwaukee," and she proposes to collect the autographs of all the statesmen in Cleveland's and McKinley's administrations, members of congress, leading business men, corporation presidents, the governors of the states, mayors of principal cities, judges of higher courts, state and national; literary men and women, journalists, etc.

An effort will be made to have the signatures made as near the same time as possible, and the Wisconsin delegation at Washington has been impressed into the service to secure autographs at the capitol. When completed the autographs are to be bound into a volume of a design to be made by some leading artist, will be provided with a silver clasp and a padlock, and when complete the single volume will be offered to the highest bidder, and the chances to bid will only be limited by the boundaries of the earth.

Autographs have already been received from President and Mrs. Cleveland, and each of the members of his cabinet.

Blunders of Shakespeare.

Shakespeare made some great blunders in his time. Though universally believed to know all things, he has in quite a number of instances made mistakes in details. He introduced cannon into a period 150 years before cannon were invented. He speaks of printing done in the time of Henry II., of clocks in the time of Julius Caesar. Hector quotes Aristotle and Coriolanus refers to Alexander. A billiard table is introduced into Cleopatra's palace; Bohemia has a sea coast and Delphos is made out to be an island.

Consumption of Iron.

In the year 1893 the consumption of iron, per inhabitant, was: For Great Britain, 400 pounds; Belgium, 310; United States, 290; Germany, 204; Sweden, 170; France, 112; Austria, 45; Spain, 37; Italy, 22; and Russia, 19 pounds.

Grand Opera House.

One Night Only.

Friday Evening, April 9, '97

The Funny Farmer Play.

Uncle Josh Spruceby..

30—PEOPLE—30

2—BANDS—2.

Orchestra of 12 Solo Musicians.

New Songs, Dances and Musical Specialties. New Special Scenery. See big Street Parade at Noon.

Tickets 25, 35, 50 Cents.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents, at Squier's

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 729 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at Palace Drug Store. *

No One Dies.

No one dies of Pulmonary disease, the result of Cold, who takes "77" in time—for sale by all druggists—25c.

The Hot Springs

Located in the Black Hills of South Dakota have wonderful medicinal properties for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred ailments, and should be visited by all suffering from such troubles. First-class hotel accommodations and baths. Tourist tickets on sale daily and especially low rates on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Full information furnished on application to ticket agents C. & N. W. R'y. m25

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Notice to Log Owners.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Improvement Company, the following list of tolls was adopted for the year 1897 for logs passing over the improvements of this company:

From Lake Vieux Desert to Rhinelander	5c	per M.
do Big & Little Tamarack to Rhinelander	5c	per M.
do Buckatabin Creek to Rhinelander	4c	per M.
From North Line at Town Forty to Rhinelander	2½c	per M
From Eagle River to Rhinelander	1½c	per M
From Sugar Camp Creek to Rhinelander	1c	per M
From Rhinelander Crescent Creek to Tomahawk	2c	per M
From Tomahawk to Merrill	2½c	per M

WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
H. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

Notice to Log Owners.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the WISCONSIN RIVER DRIVING ASSOCIATION the following driving rates were adopted for the year 1897 on all logs handled by this company:

Towing on Lake Vieux Desert to Rhinelander	90c.	per M
Booned at Lake Vieux Desert to Rhinelander	95c.	per M
Below Lake Vieux Desert Dam to Rhinelander	85c.	per M
Upper Railroad Bridge to Rhinelander	70c.	per M
Portage Creek to Rhinelander	55c.	per M
Tamarack Creek to Rhinelander	45c.	per M
Buckatabin Creek to do	34½	per M
Head of the Big Meadow to Rhinelander	20c.	per M
Mouth of the Eagle River to Rhinelander	11½c.	per M
Sugar Camp Creek to do	02½c.	per M
Rainbow to Rhinelander	03½c.	per M
Rhinelander to Tomahawk	06c.	per M
Whitebread to do	04c.	per M
Tomahawk to Merrill	05c.	per M
Merrill to Wausau	04c.	per M

WISCONSIN RIVER DRIVING ASSOCIATION.
H. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

Jury List.

1. A. D. Jeune.....Woodboro.
2. J. J. Lutzell.....Town of Pelican.
3. J. P. Campbell.....2d Ward, Rhinelander.
4. George J. Lyons.....Town of Pelican.
5. S. M. Hutchinson.....5th Ward, Rhinelander.
6. F. E. Parker.....4th Ward, Rhinelander.
7. Homer McLaughlin, 2d Ward, Rhinelander.
8. L. A. Harrison.....Harshaw.
9. Fred. Lanzkie, 6th Ward, Rhinelander.
10. Peter Hanson.....1st Ward, Rhinelander.
11. Hiram S. Ward, 4th Ward, Rhinelander.
12. George H. Bowker.....Town of Pelican.
13. James Lott.....Town of Pelican.
14. H. J. Dunnebeil.....4th Ward, Rhinelander.
15. C. A. Ammon.....Harshaw.
16. Fred. Bowles.....Town of Woodboro.
17. D. E. Bellamy.....Town of Pelican.
18. Charles Gross.....2d Ward, Rhinelander.
19. E. Horn.....2d Ward, Rhinelander.
20. E. E. Stowe.....1st Ward, Rhinelander.
21. A. C. Fenton.....Town of Pelican.
22. Jay Martin.....2d Ward, Rhinelander.
23. D. P. Gallagher.....2d " "
24. J. J. Crowe.....4th " "
25. William Elliott.....6th " "
26. G. W. Perry.....5th " "
27. L. A. Langley.....6th " "
28. J. E. Hilliker.....5th " "
29. F. J. Stevens.....2d " "
30. W. F. Gaudell.....5th " "
31. W. H. Gilligan.....5th " "
32. John Swartz, Sr.....2d " "
33. Peter Osborne.....2d " "
34. J. W. Burns.....1st " "
35. William Bromstead.....2d " "
36. Pascal Lanzkie, 3d " "

Boom Company Notice.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pelican Boom Co. on March 22, the following resolution was adopted and ordered published:

RESOLVED, that the rate of boomage for the season of 1897 be and hereby is fixed at forty-five cents per thousand feet on all logs sorted, stored and delivered by the boom company, provided that the owner of such logs so sorted, stored and delivered pays one-half of the scaler's wages while employed on his logs; otherwise the rate of boomage shall be fifty cents per thousand feet, in which case the boom company shall pay all the wages of such scaler.

All logs upon which boomage is collectable are to be scaled on the log deck of the mill where sawed by competent scalers who shall be appointed by, and be under the control of the General Manager of the Boom Company.

Bills for boomage will be rendered at the end of each month and will be due on or before the tenth of the following month. W. E. BROWN, Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1897. 6t-m25-a2

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

No other state in the Union offers greater inducements for the location of Industries and Manufacturing Plants than Wisconsin, with its limitless Iron Ore deposits, abundance of hardwood Timber, numerous Clay, Kaolin and Marl Beds, and other advantages. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the Center of the State, and Manufacturers can find excellent locations for Plants, with facilities for reaching markets everywhere. Reliable information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOME-SEEKERS

will find the lands in Northern Wisconsin desirable and splendid. Hardwood Farming Lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines can now be purchased at a very low figure and on easy terms. Write for free illustrated pamphlet with maps to Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l. Manager. B. JOHNSON, Gen'l. Frt. Agt.
JAS. C. POND, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

E. ROGERS & CO.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing. Skidding Tongs and Cant-hooks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial.

Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

ONEIDA HOUSE

GUS HORN, Prop.

Travelers will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Wisconsin. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Keeble's Bakery

KEEBLE'S

BAKERY

Brown St., Rhinelander

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We carry a full line of Bakery Goods of first-class quality. Camping, exploring parties or storekeepers desirous of handling our goods may receive a list of goods and prices by addressing a postal card as above.

Keeble's Bakery

$1.00 —THE— $1.00

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The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

IT is the most *stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly* published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the news of the entire world and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twice the news of any other weekly and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the wants of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.

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The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind....

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TRUE SCENIC ROUTE, TO

BANFF, GREAT GLACIER, VANCOUV'R, VICTORIA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Sleeping and Dining Service. Comfortable Tourist Car to Seattle without change

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LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

For Particulars write

W. R. CALLAWAY, Gen'l Pass'r. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building, Rhinelander.

Steam Heated Bath Rooms.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

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For ONE YEAR

With paid subscriptions to this paper.

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

Wall Paper

2½, 3, 4, and 5 cts. PER ROLL.

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A. H. MARKS.

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For Suits, Pants, and Overcoats,

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

At the Lowest Prices in the City or County.

We carry the Largest Stock of Goods for Suits, Pants and Overcoats in Northern Wisconsin.

J. B. Schell's Old Stand,

307 Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

PAUL BROWNE

INSURANCE,

Over 200 of the finest residence lots in the city and many of the best business sites for sale. Time given purchasers who intend building.

Real Estate,
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Only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands.

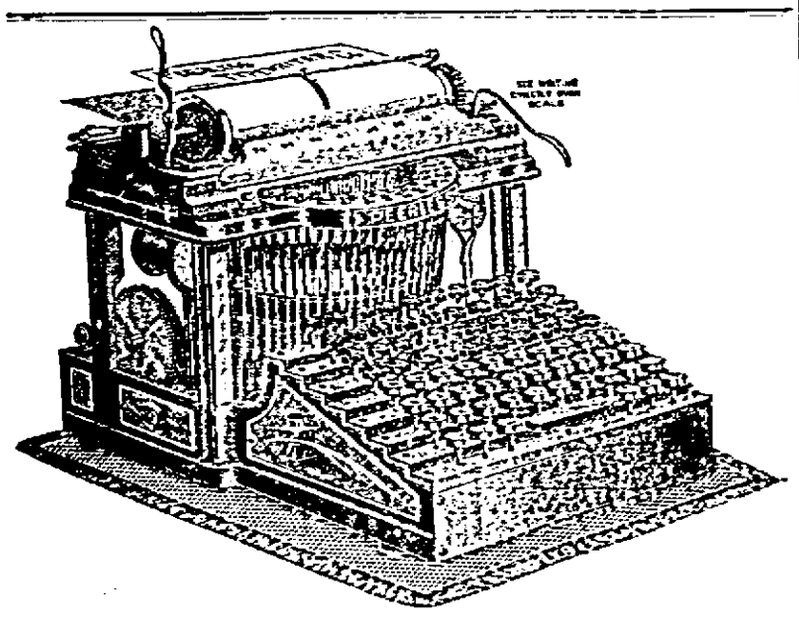
Money advanced on improved real estate at 40 per cent. of its value on from 1 to 5 years time. 8 to 10 per cent.

DANIELSON & LANGE,

MERCHANT TAILORS

& GENTS' FURNISHERS.

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest in Furnishing Goods, at the Lowest Prices in the city. 223 Brown street, Rhinelander Wis



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Milwaukee, - - Wisconsin.

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Prepare your copy and bring it in. Spring is here and the time is ripe to let the people know what you have that they want.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 2.50 A. M.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1.25 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 P. M
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1.20 P. M

H. C. BRAGEE, Agent.

Minneap'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:50 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 7:25 p. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... A 11:00 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... 5:05 p. m. Dex Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 6:55 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... D 9:30 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... 3:25 p. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1893.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire Duluth, Marinette, Monominee, Wausau Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond, and all points on C. M. & St. P. and Wisconsin Central R'ys. Freight trains do not carry passengers.

C. M. CHAMBERS Agt.

The Mayflower Manuscript.

Something of a literary romance is connected with the return to this country of the manuscript history of the Plymouth colony, containing an account of the voyage of the Mayflower, written by William Bradford, one of the founders and second Governor. When Plymouth was a colony it was technically a part of the diocese of London, and numerous manuscripts were sent back there to be deposited in the episcopal archives. The Mayflower history eventually found a resting place in Fulham Palace, where it vanished from recollection until discovered by accident in 1846. Negotiations for its return have been in progress many years, but the authorities of the London diocese took a conservative view of the matter and withheld their consent until a few days ago, when an order was made for the delivery of the book to the American Embassador, on condition that certified copies be deposited in the library of the Bishop of London, from which the original is taken.

The manuscript of several hundred pages, which is written on excellent paper, and is almost without a stain, is bound in vellum. It covers the history of Plymouth colony from 1602 to 1646, with a few annotations reaching as far down as 1690. One note reads: "Twelf persons living of the old stock this present year 1679," and below is the entry: "Two persons living that came over in the first shipe, 1620, the present year, 1690." On one of the fly-leaves is the statement, that the book was written by Gov. William Bradford, given to his son, Maj. William Bradford, and by him to his son, Maj. John Bradford. The volume found its way into a library collected by Thomas Prince upon his entering Harvard College in 1703. It was probably sent to London during the revolution. A Boston literary man at work on a history of Massachusetts chanced to get on the track of the manuscript in the London library, and followed up the clew until he identified it with Bradford's autograph history.

When the manuscript arrives in this country it will be deposited in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, and it will be a notable addition to the historical treasures collected there. After its discovery fifty years ago a fac-simile was added to the Athenaeum Library, Boston, and it was included among the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Every word in it has been sifted by those who take delight in analyzing an old document, and the coming back of the original manuscript can not be expected to add much that is new in point of historical interest. But it is something to possess it in the handwriting of the second Governor of Plymouth. Gov. Bradford was a matter-of-fact historian; and it is a singular fact that the history of his nephew, Morton, was plagiarized from this manuscript, the nephew displaying far less caution in judgment than the relative he presumed to borrow from. The return of the manuscript is a gratifying evidence of friendly consideration and international courtesy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Around The Farm.

Poor seed is the cause of much of failure in the garden.

Nothing will increase egg production quicker than green bone freshly cut.

Select eggs of uniform size for hatching, especially if you use hens for that purpose.

Woman seem better adapted than men for some of the work connected with the home dairy.

Charcoal is good for hens. An ear of corn charred in the oven suppliss it in convenient form.

A cow unused to linseed meal, it is said, will increase her milk two quarts a day if fed it.

Old hens, as a rule, take on fat more readily than the young ones. As the fat increases, the eggs decrease.

Some one has said that if farmers grew more crops of mammoth clover, they would be able to grow mamoth crops of grain also.—Rural World.

Good care prevents disease in the case of all animals. The troubles to which they are subject are due in nearly all cases to improper treatment.

In six months wheat will shrink in bulk 2 quarts to the bushel, or 6 per cent. It there follows that 94c a bushel in August, just after wheat is threshed, is equal to $1 in the following February.

With one-half day's labor a hot-bed in which not only tomatoes and other early vegetables can be started for early vegetables can be started for early planting, but in which can also be grown lettuce, radishes, etc., sufficient for the needs of the ordinary family.

Milking hard, vicious cows, driving balky horses or riding a mean saddle will produce more profanity than any other thing on the farm. Farmers who pray should be more careful of the kind of stock they keep for the hired man to work with. Put such stock on the market or send them to the butcher.

To Sprout Potatoes.—Place one-half bushel in a large sack; gather up the sack and ran the potatoes from end to end a few times and the sprouts will all be token off. Turn out and repeat the operation. I can go through a large pile in a short time. Don't let the sprouts get over ¾-inch long.—O. B. Shattuck, Orleans County, Vt.

With the advantages offered for the cultivation of the sugar beet, our farmers will be enabled in a few years to render this country independent of all outside importation for its sugar supply, and so diminish the corn area as to command a living price for that commodity.—Journal of Agriculture.

We have been hauling out manure all winter and spreading it on the land, and are satisfied that that is the best way. The manure is now where it is wanted, and the rains are washing it into the soil. We have spread it on both our pasture land and ground to be broken this spring for corn and potatoes.

Chickens hatched March 1 may molt the same year, but not usually. It may happen, however, especially with early feathering and maturing birds. For general purposes it is safer to hatch birds about April 1, as, having the advantage of favorable weather, they grow right along and come in as layers at the proper season, and about the same time as earlier hatched birds.

Two years ago, R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Free Stop-Over at Washington.

On all through tickets between the east, west, north and south, reading via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a stop-over at Washington can be secured, without extra charge for railroad fare, by depositing the ticket, upon arrival at Washington, with the B. & O. station ticket agent at that point. Washington is always attractive to visitors, and particularly so while Congress is in session. This arrangement for stop-over privilege will doubtless be appreciated by the public, and will bring to the National Capitol many travelers to view its superb public building, monuments, museums and thoroughfares. 2t-a-1

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Wisconsin. Salary $750, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

A Pointer!

Cling to us and you will follow fashion closely. You know how it is in Dress Goods. The choicest to be had are here, same is true of the trimmings. We cannot afford for reputation's sake to have any but the very latest novelties. For reputation's sake we must have them to offer you at the very lowest prices. Of the few stores that make any pretense of carrying an assortment of trimmings, we believe that you will accord to us the distinction of having the most exclusive effects. Not only are our showings select but they are fresh and new; they are the popular fads, lots of variety, the largest in town. Prices range from 1c to 50c per yard. Dress goods from 12½c to $2.00 per yard. We quote you a few prices on popular stuff—goods you know the value of as well as we do. Let's compare notes.

17 in. bleached crash ..... 3 cts.
The best ribbed hose ever shown in town for ladies' misses' and children, in a positively fast black and tan ..... 15 cts.
The same in Ox-blood ..... 18 cts.
Boys' heavy cotton fast black hose spliced knees seamless, all sizes ..... 15 cts.
Children's Ribbed Hose, Albert, black all sizes ..... 10 cts.
Ladies' stainless black hose, full regular made, always sold at 40 cts. our price ..... 25 cts.
Ladies' full, regular made hose, extra long, ox-blood ..... 20 cts.
Infants' white cashmere hose, extra gauge, ribbed, silk tipped heel and toe, warranted all wool ..... 25 cts.
Ladies' cotton Jersey ribbed vests ..... 3 cts.
Ladies' cotton, Jersey ribbed union suits ..... 19 cts.
Ladies' cotton Jersey ribbed vests, we were obliged to get 35c for last year, now ..... 25 cts.
Ladies' linen under-skirts, linen color, Spanish flounce ..... 69 cts.
Ladies' linen under-skirts, linen color, double Spanish flounce ..... 98 cts.

Just the thing for summer.

A full stock of Buttrick's Patterns! If you haven't been getting a fashion plate come and get one, or if living out of town send in your name and we will gladly put you on our mailing list. Our Spring Wraps are now in. Call and see them.

Brown Street. IRVIN GRAY.

Crane, Fenelon & Co.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods

First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

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Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Heating.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE, son of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is a student at Phillips, Exeter, and made a striking impression in the chapel the other day by his rendering of Blaine's oration on Garfield.

BEGINNING with May 1 next all of the town clocks of Belgium will have new faces. No such division as a. m. and p. m. will be required anywhere in Belgium after the date named, to indicate to the inquiring mind whether the hour is before or after meridian, because all public clocks are to have twenty-four numbers on them instead of twelve.

THE inaugural parade at the Grant monument dedication in New York on April 27 will probably be the most imposing military display since the grand review in Washington at the close of the war. Eight full regiments of the regular army and the entire militia of New York state are to take part in it besides many military organizations from other states.

THE young queen of Holland objects to being regarded as a child any more. Recently she entered the cabinet room during a session of the council and in a dignified manner asked the prime minister why the postage stamps continued to bear her image as a little girl. Then her majesty requested that the objectionable stamp be discontinued as soon as possible.

IN England the telephone is a branch of the post office department, and since 1892 parliament has voted $6,500,-000 for telephone construction and extension. London has several circuits to Liverpool and eight to Manchester. An underground telegraph line will be built to Birmingham, and when it is completed the overground lines will be used for telephoning.

OUT of the thirty-one young women who received the degree of A. B. at Radcliffe college twenty-three are named as having passed their examinations "with distinction." The examinations there are the same as at Harvard, but there has never been a time, it is said, when the latter graduated a class in which the proportion of distinguished students was so large.

RECENTLY the duke of Norfolk, while walking through the streets of London, happened to see an old lady in evident distress. She wanted a cab, and could not attract the cabman's notice. His grace called a vehicle and saw her into it safely. To his surprise he found three coppers slipped into his hand and the old lady said: "There you are, my man, go and get yourself a glass of beer."

IT will be an unpleasant surprise to most people to learn that oranges are getting to be, like apples, infested with insects. The orange worm has not only been discovered, but named, by the entomologists. So far it has not been found in any oranges grown in the United States, with the exception of some which came from New Mexico, but in oranges from Mexico proper it is said to be quite common.

PROF. LAW, of Cornell University, is very hopeful concerning the eventual victory over tuberculosis. He says: "It may not be accomplished in our day, it may not even be attempted along the lines that would warrant an expectation of speedy success, but as surely as humanity is advancing to a higher and better future, so surely will this 'white plague,' tuberculosis, be eradicated from our herds and finally from our homes."

THE empress of Germany has had the material for a gown made which, when completed, was so beautiful that she would not allow it to be desecrated by the scissors of a dressmaker. The material is of silvery white silk, upon which is a raised pattern of flowers, foliage and bright-plumaged birds. The whole stands out in bold relief, and is such a masterpiece of work that the empress immediately gave orders to have it made into curtains.

ALPHONSE BERTILLON, of France, who invented the Bertillon system of measuring convicts, advocates the exemption from direct taxation of every family in which there are three children, and the imposition of an extra tax of 20 per cent. upon all these not thus provided, thus preventing the treasury from losing any part of its present revenue and at the same time establishing a distinction between men to whom the nation's interests are dear and men who consider them not at all.

THE school children of New Orleans are raising a fund of $6,000 to erect a monument to John McDonough, who bequeathed more than a million dollars to New Orleans for educational purposes. The gift has resulted in the erection of more than 20 public school buildings, in which 18,000 children are at present enrolled. In each of these schools is a bronze bust of John McDonough, before which fresh flowers are placed every day. In further honor to his memory the first Friday in May is observed by the school children as McDonough day.

SOME of the famous treasure ships which lie at the bottom of the sea include L'Orient, sunk by Nelson at the battle of the Nile, with $7,000,000 aboard; the Latune, sunk in the Zuyder Zee with $7,000,000 in her hold; the De Brake, lost off Delaware bay with Spanish bullion, and the ship Golden Gate, which went down off Cape Hatteras while returning from California in the fifties loaded with gold. Official statistics show that 2,000 vessels are sunk annually, the vessels and cargoes being valued at $100,000,000. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are strewn with old and new wrecks.

LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Victims of the Flood Found in Various Places.

Rivers Are Still Rising and Levees Continue to Break—Many Farms Under Water and Families Driven from Their Homes.

New Madrid, Mo., April 3.—Five persons were found dead at a point 20 miles below here yesterday. They had either starved to death or died of fright. The water was at the eaves of the house and the victims were in the attic.

Helena, Ark., April 3. — Five men near Indian Bay, Monroe county, are known to have been drowned while fleeing from the rising waters in White river bottom.

Drowned at St. Paul.

St. Paul, April 3. — The flood in this region and other Mississippi river points in the state and in South Dakota remains serious. Mr. Hudlesin, of Prescott, was drowned yesterday while trying to cross the South St. Paul Belt Line bridge, although he had been warned of the danger.

Expect a Bad Flood.

Alton, Ill., April 3.—The government forecast officials at St. Louis wired here Friday that a disastrous flood stage will be reached by Sunday. The river had already risen to 20 feet above low water mark, the highest point touched for five years, and this intelligence caused a mild panic among those who have hoped against hope for relief. The levees in St. Charles county gave way Friday and many splendid wheat farms are under water. Hundreds of families have been compelled to move within the past 24 hours, and several relief boats were called out Friday evening. The river is 21½ feet above low water mark and rising. The flouring mills and glass works are running siphon pumps day and night.

Change for the Worse.

Jackson, Miss., April 3.—The only change in the situation in the Delta is for the worse. The water is still pouring through the breaks and encroaching upon places heretofore thought above the danger line. Plantations never before under water are now submerged. The streets of Greenville are now navigable only by boat. The flood from above having met and joined forces with that from below, nearly 1,000 families in Greenville are surrounded by water; still some portions of the little city are dry. The levees there still hold, however. Citizens of Huntington telegraphed the governor to send 50 tents at once. They were forwarded by the first train, but will have to make several miles of the journey by skiff.

More Levees Break.

New Orleans, April 2.—The second break in the lower Louisiana levee system occurred Friday morning on Bayou La Fourche. The break has widened to 100 feet and there is no hope that it will be closed. The break is 36 miles below Thibodaux, where the levees are neither large nor modern. In that section there are a large number of truck farmers, who have well cultivated and extremely fertile lands. It is quite probable that these unfortunate people will suffer severely because the crevasse comes too large for the water to run off in time for them to make another crop.

Threatened with Famine.

Memphis, Tenn., April 5.—Fifty thousand persons are confronted with famine. This is the shocking result of the floods in the lower Mississippi valley, which are spreading with every hour that passes. All of the country must come to the rescue of the homeless refugees, or hunger, possibly pestilence, will make dire inroads on the victims. R. C. Graves and J. S. Menkin, of the Memphis relief committee, have gone to Washington to ask the general government to lend assistance. Ten thousand dollars have already been expended by the local committee, and probably $10,000 more in provisions have been distributed. It now looks as if famine is ahead. Many thousand people have been made homeless, and appeals for aid have gone forth. In the lowlands of Arkansas a call for food has been made, and the people of Little Rock will take immediate action.

Another Levee Break.

Memphis, Tenn., April 5.—Another disastrous break in the Mississippi levee occurred Sunday morning at eight o'clock at Flower lake, six miles below Tunica, Miss. The crevasse, while not yet of great width, is fully 15 feet deep, and the water is pouring through the opening with fearful velocity. This will probably be the most destructive break that has occurred in the delta.

At Quincy.

Quincy, Ill., April 5.—The flood extends clear back to the bluffs, and steamboats are taking excursion parties on trips through the tops of the trees and over the submerged farms. The boats go from six to ten miles inland, and the only landing places to be found are the second stories of the houses which the owners have been compelled to abandon. In many places the steamers go right up to the second-story windows and sail over the farms without any trouble except the fear of striking the fence posts under water. Between here and Hannibal the water is on both sides of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroad tracks, and for miles the only land in sight is the narrow embankment on which the track rests. Between here and La Grange the water is lapping the ties and the gale is dashing the waves clear over the track.

Four Men Hanged.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 2.—Francisco Gonzelas y Borrego, Antonio Gonzelas y Borrego, Sauriano Alarid and Patricio Valencia, condemned to death for the murder of ex-sheriff Frank Chavez, who was killed from ambush on the night of May 29, 1892, were hanged together on one scaffold at 9:10 a. m. Friday.

Coinage Statistics.

Washington, April 2.—The gold coinage during the month of March amounted to $13,770,900, while 1,400,250 silver dollars were struck off.

POSTS OF HONOR.

President McKinley Makes Several Important Appointments.

Washington, April 2.—The president Thursday sent to the senate the following nominations:

Andrew D. White, of New York, ambassador to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, ambassador to Italy.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, secretary of the embassy at Rome.

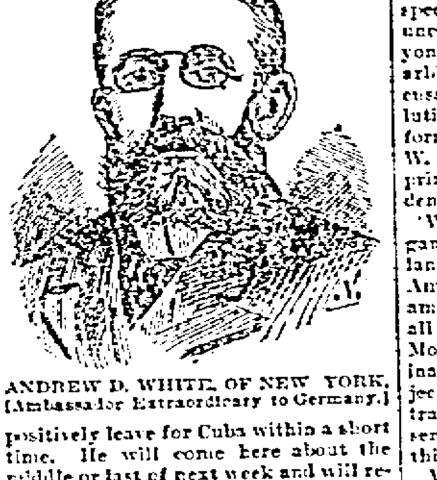
Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachusetts, consul at Fuchau, China.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, consul at Amoy, China.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, commissioner of patents.

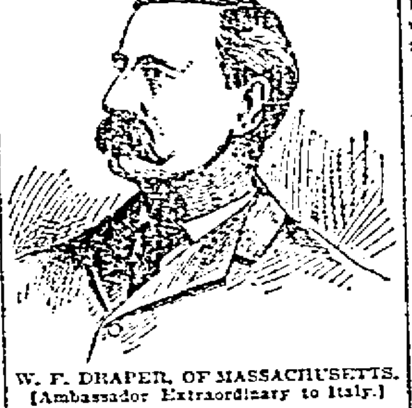
Oliver L. Spalding, of Michigan, and William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretaries of the treasury.

Washington, April 2.—It is stated that Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, will



ANDREW D. WHITE, OF NEW YORK.
[Ambassador Extraordinary to Germany.]

positively leave for Cuba within a short time. He will come here about the middle or last of next week and will remain here about ten days investigating the papers in the state department relating to the death of Dr. Ruiz. He will thoroughly look into this, and, after consulting with the president, will



W. F. DRAPER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
[Ambassador Extraordinary to Italy.]

leave for Havana. His duties there will be strictly legal and will not partake of the nature of diplomatic work.

FORESTS ABLAZE.

Fierce Fires Raging in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Stroudsburg, Pa., April 5.—The fires that have been raging in the Pocono and Blue Ridge mountains have thus far done considerable damage to timber and railroad ties. The farmers are ready to protect their homes in case of the spread of the flames, but there appears to be no immediate danger of this. The weather continues dry, and anxiety is felt lest it should continue so.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 5.—The forest fires in the surrounding mountains are spreading at an alarming rate. All efforts to check the flames have proven futile, and unless a heavy rain sets in many thousands of acres of valuable timber land will go up in smoke.

St. Louis Banker Dead.

St. Louis, April 3.—Mr. C. W. Bullen, president of the National Bank of the Republic, died Friday evening at his home, No. 4071 Washington boulevard. He had been ill with pneumonia for a week, but was thought to be improving. Mr. Bullen was a member of the clearing house commission and an officer in the National Bankers association. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Took His Own Life.

Chicago, April 5.—Dr. J. H. Walton, a well-known physician of Dubuque, Ia., committed suicide in Lincoln park Sunday afternoon, cutting his throat with a razor. The act was done before the eyes of hundreds of wheelmen and pedestrians on the Lake Shore drive. Walton is believed to have been temporarily insane, the result of a recent illness.

Maj. Gen. Ruger Retired.

Washington, April 2.—Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the east of the United States army, with headquarters at Governor's island, New York, was retired upon reaching the age limit of 64 years at noon Friday. He will be succeeded at New York by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

Brothers Hanged.

Lafayette, La., April 3.—Alexis and Ernest Blanc, brothers, were executed here Friday, in the presence of 8,000 spectators, for the murder of Simon Begnaud, a merchant, at Scott, La., about a year ago. The boys were each under 20 years of age.

The Oldest Veteran.

Waseca, Minn., April 2.—William Harding, the oldest veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his home near here yesterday. He is also a veteran of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war.

Public Debt Reduced.

Washington, April 2.—The debt statement issued Thursday afternoon shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, of $3,615,252. Total cash in the treasury, $975,279,750.

Oldest Man in the Country.

Rahway, N. J., April 2.—Noah Raby, believed to be the oldest man in the United States, celebrated his one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday at Piscataway yesterday.

German Composer Dead.

Vienna, April 5.—Johannes Brahms, the noted German musician and composer, died here, aged 64 years.

IN CONGRESS.

Work of Our Lawmakers in the Extra Session.

Matters of Importance Brought Before the Senate and House—Brief Summary of the Daily Proceedings.

Washington, March 30.—A bill to prohibit the exhibition of prize fight pictures by means of the kinetoscope and kindred devices was reported favorably in the senate yesterday, and the arbitration treaty was further discussed. A bill appropriating $250,000 for the flood-stricken districts in the south was passed.

Washington, March 31.—Senator Allen (pop.), of Nebraska, made a long speech in the senate yesterday on the unconstitutionality of tariff taxes beyond those requisite for revenue. The arbitration treaty was further discussed. Senator Morgan offered a resolution calling for further Cuban information. The nomination of Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, to be public printer was received from the president.

Washington, April 1.—The senate began voting yesterday upon the miscellaneous amendments to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. An amendment was adopted providing that all questions of national policy, the Monroe doctrine, etc., shall be eliminated from the treaty, and all subjects proposed to be submitted to arbitration shall be first submitted to the senate, and be agreed to by a two-thirds vote of that body.

Washington, April 2.—The tariff bill passed by the house was received by the senate yesterday and referred to the finance committee. A resolution was introduced declaring that the United States should accord both parties to the conflict in Cuba full recognition as belligerents. The arbitration treaty was further discussed. Adjourned to the 5th.

The House.

Washington, March 30.—In the house yesterday Mr. Spaulding (Mich.) introduced a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The tariff bill was discussed.

Washington, March 31.—Mr. Heatwole (Minn.) introduced a resolution in the house yesterday for a banking and currency commission which is in line with the recommendation of President McKinley's inaugural address. The tariff bill was further considered.

Washington, April 1.—The object for which President McKinley called the Fifty-fifth congress to meet in extraordinary session a fortnight ago, was accomplished yesterday, so far as the house is concerned, when the vote on the Dingley tariff bill was announced by Speaker Reed—yeas, 205; nays, 121; answering present and not voting, 21. The affirmative vote was composed of 199 republicans, 5 democrats and 1 populist, and the negative vote comprised 117 democrats and 4 populists and fusionists. An amendment was also adopted giving immediate effect to the law.

Washington, April 2.—In the house yesterday no business was transacted.

Washington, April 3.—There was a brief session of the house Saturday, followed by an adjournment to next Wednesday. The only business transacted was the adoption of the senate resolution providing for chartering a vessel to carry donations of food to the famine sufferers of India. Representative Corliss (Mich.) introduced a joint resolution to revoke all the orders extending the application of the civil service laws which were made by President Cleveland during his last administration. Mr. Corliss thinks that the power to revoke the presidential orders rests with congress or the president, but says that President McKinley should not be called upon to rescind the acts of his predecessor.

Two Perish in the Flames.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 3.—News was received here Friday morning of the burning of the Maple Leaf hotel, at Richmond, Mo. Two boarders, named James Kerman and Frank Anderson, perished in the flames. A frame boarding house adjoining the hotel building was also destroyed. The total loss on both buildings is estimated at $3,000, with insurance of $2,000.

Great Carpet House Burned.

Cincinnati, April 5.—The George G. Otte company's carpet store on the south side of Fourth street, one door west of Race street, with a stock valued at $300,000 and insured for $150,000, was destroyed by fire in less than two hours Sunday morning. The total loss to building and stock will be $400,000.

Countess of Aberdeen Honored.

Chicago, April 2.—The countess of Aberdeen, the wife of the governor general of Canada, delivered the convocation address at the University of Chicago, an honor never before accorded to a woman in this country. Her subject was "The University and Its Effect on the Home."

Died in Texas.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 5.—A. B. Cox, proprietor of the Tremont house for the past 15 years and one of the most widely-known hotel men and masons in Iowa, died Saturday night at La Porte, Tex., whither he went recently for the benefit of his health.

Murder and Suicide.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 5.—Millard Spencer fatally wounded his stepdaughter here and Miss Helen Van Sycle, of Union, Pa., who was visiting her, set fire to his barn, burning 13 head of stock and cut his throat.

Took Poison.

Madison, Wis., April 2.—Gustavus Lund, an old resident of the city, took his life, swallowing an ounce and a half of laudanum.

No More Hangings.

Denver, Col., March 30.—Gov. Adams has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Colorado.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending April 5.

Miss Phoebe Couzins has renounced woman suffrage and repudiated its leaders.

Rear Admiral John H. Russell, retired, died at his residence in Washington, aged 70 years.

All Colorado was buried under about a foot of snow and stock on the ranges would suffer severely.

The steamer J. F. C. Griggs sank in the Chattahoochee river near Columbia, Ala., and five persons were lost.

Maj. Charles L. Dick, of Akron, O., has been selected as secretary of the national republican committee.

Edward Graham and Daniel Shirley, miners, were caught by an avalanche near Tacoma, Wash., and killed.

A cyclone passed south of Star City, Ark., wrecking many houses and outbuildings and killing three persons.

An ordinance prohibiting buildings in St. Louis of greater altitude than 150 feet was passed by the city council.

President and Mrs. McKinley are to summer at Lake Sunapee, near Newport, N. H., as the guests of Col. John Hay.

A terrific windstorm struck the towns of Enos, Hagaman, Eldred and Columbians, in Illinois, wrecking many buildings.

President Diaz opened the Mexican congress and in his address said the nation was prosperous at home and at peace abroad.

It is announced that Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, proposes to retire from the bench July 1.

The headquarters of the National American Woman's Suffrage association have been transferred to New York from Philadelphia.

The Monon railroad has passed out of existence as a corporation and has been succeeded by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railroad.

At Norwalk, Wis., William Westphal fatally shot Miss Carrie Deitsch, wife of William Deitsch, and then shot himself dead. He was insane.

The fifty-fourth annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was won at Putney by the Oxfords.

A sailing skiff capsized in the Niagara river near Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Thomas Dowd, aged 23, and Edward Bowling, 20 years old, were drowned.

A cyclone passed over the southern portion of Cleveland county, Ark., destroying 15 residences and wounding ten persons. William Shirley was killed.

The Richardson building in Chattanooga, Tenn., was destroyed by fire and Boyd Ewing and S. M. Patton perished in the flames. The property loss is $100,000.

TOWN WIPED OUT.

Cyclone Sweeps Away the Village of Chandler in Oklahoma.

Chandler, O. T., April 1.—Chaos reigns here. Tuesday night's terrible cyclone has turned the peaceful town of 1,500 inhabitants into a veritable morgue, and its business buildings and residences lie wrecked in all directions. As yet there is no way of getting at the actual number of dead and wounded, so intense is the confusion that prevails. The death list is variously estimated at from 25 to 50, with the injured numbering from 75 to twice that number. Already 21 dead bodies have been recovered. About $500,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The Presbyterian church, Mitchell hotel and two other buildings are all that remain standing, or partially standing, and these have been turned into hospitals.

An Editor's Fatal Fall.

Deadwood, S. D., April 2.—J. H. Flynn, mining editor of the Deadwood Times, fell from the steps of his house Thursday morning, and met with instant death, his neck having been broken by the fall. Mr. Flynn has been connected with the Black Hills newspapers for a number of years, and has contributed many articles on mining to all the large papers and magazines in the country. He was considered an authority on mining matters in the Hills. He leaves a widow and two children.

Cut in Price of Coffee.

New York, April 5.—The Woolson Spice company, of Toledo, O., have reduced the price of their brand of roasted coffee to 11 cents a pound net. It is expected that the Arbuckles will make a corresponding reduction in order to keep on the same footing in the trade.

Tearing Down Convention Hall.

St. Louis, April 2.—Convention hall, in which President McKinley was nominated, is being torn down. Wednesday night the severe storm that visited this section helped the work of demolition, blowing down a portion of the east wall, which fell without doing any damage.

Latest Thing in Trusts.

New York, April 3.—The latest thing in trusts is an alleged secret organization of farmers. The plan is for farmers to limit their crops to actual living needs of members and to compel all other persons to import produce.

Wholesale Murderers.

Charlestown, W. Va., April 1.—Clark Lewis and several other men under arrest here have confessed that they have committed 27 murders in the past two years and hidden the bodies in an old mine.

Buried Thirty-Three Hours.

Chillicothe, O., April 5.—Douglass Reece, after 33 hours of hypnotic sleep in a coffin in this city, buried five feet below the sod, was resurrected and said he felt as well as ever.

Lived 108 Years.

Milwaukee, April 1. — Margaretha Vasialowska, believed to be the oldest woman in the United States, died in this city yesterday at the age of 108 years.

Many Immigrants Arrive.

New York, April 5.—The steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Mediterranean ports Sunday, brought nearly 1,000 Italian immigrants.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Passage of the Tariff Bill Does Not Disturb Trade.

The Markets Are Still Waiting and Fluctuating—Special Reports from Many Cities—The Failure Record.

New York, April 5.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The vote of the house in favor of a new tariff bill has made no impression in business since it has been expected since November that some measure of the same general character would become a law. If the bill stands, with its provision making new duties applicable April 1, the chances are that foreign imports and treasury receipts may be for a time considerably restricted.

"The markets are still waiting, some sagging downward and others recovering. There is much disposition to use the decision of the supreme court against railroad combinations as an instrument for depressing stocks, and yet the buying has prevented a decline exceeding $1 per share, and for trust stocks 20 cents per share. The reports of railroad earnings for the quarter have been somewhat encouraging, the aggregate having been on roads within the United States only 2.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and the March returns have been rather more favorable than those for January or February.

"The market for products has been variable and uncertain. Wheat closes a cent lower than last week, and the May option has declined 2 cents. The movement of corn continues so large as to materially affect the demand for wheat. Current trade estimates regarding the wheat crop are a little more favorable and are somewhat more likely to prove reliable, as the advance of the season makes the condition of growing wheat better known. Cotton has not changed in price, although the floods in the southwest have doubtless done much harm. The cotton and other textile manufacturers are slowly gaining in business, though print cloths and most staple cottons remain unchanged in prices, and restriction of output seems to have given some relief to the market. The buying of wool by mills is still a noteworthy feature, being far in excess of current consumption, but there is a much greater volume of transactions between dealers.

"Failures reported for the first quarter of 1897 number 3,932, against 4,031 last year, with liabilities of $48,067,511, against $57,-425,135 last year."

Bradstreet's View.

Bradstreet's says:

"The course of general trade shows some improvement, notwithstanding an almost complete stoppage of business in the south Mississippi valley by washouts, overflows and floods. The condition of country roads throughout the central western states and the northwest is such as to further delay collections and check demand from interior merchants. Another drop is recorded in prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, and in wheat, flour and coal, coffee and lard, which is, in part, offset by increased activity and higher prices for wool and for woolens, for corn, oats, sugar and petroleum.

"Special reports from 56 cities with reference to revival of activity in industrial lines indicate there are at work at those centers probably not to exceed 100,000 in excess of the number employed in November last. The increases are largely among employes of manufacturers of woolen goods, shoes, clothing, machinery, engines, agricultural implements, bicycles, carriages, furniture, iron, steel, glass and shipbuilding. Depression still exists among some branches of the woolen goods industry, in coal mining and cotton goods manufacture."

BURIED IN DRIFTS.

Snow Piled Up Twenty Feet Deep in Portions of Wyoming.

Laramie, Wyo., April 2.—The most severe snowstorm in 20 years has struck this section, doing immense damage to cattle and sheep. Business here is practically suspended, and even the daily papers were not issued. On the main streets the snow in places is ten feet deep, while residences on the outskirts of the city are in some instances completely buried by drifts. Several buildings collapsed in consequence of the weight of snow which covered their roofs. The storm extends from Medicine Bow to Pine Bluffs, Wyo., a distance of 175 miles. Laramie and Sherman Hill appear to be the very center of the storm belt.

ANGUS CAMERON DEAD.

Ex-United States Senator from Wisconsin Breathes His Last.

Milwaukee, April 1. — Ex-United States Senator Angus Cameron died here Tuesday night at the Wauwatosa sanitarium. He had been at the sanitarium only a few days, and was very low when brought here from LaCrosse, his home. He had been an invalid for several years, and when taken to the sanitarium his mind was almost a blank and he was very weak physically.

Excess of Receipts.

Washington, April 1.—The statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of March issued by the treasury department shows a decrease in the national deficiency for the first time, with the exception of one month, in a year. The excess of receipts over expenditures for March amounted to $8,743,728.

To Blockade Port of Athens.

Rome, April 5.—A dispatch from Suda says that the powers have ordered the admirals of the international fleet to begin a pacific blockade of Athens, and it is understood at Suda that the admirals are now considering the best way of carrying out the instructions.

War Veteran Dead.

Chicago, April 2.—Gen. Charles A. Carleton, who rose from the ranks to the rank of brigadier general, is dead at his home in this city, aged 62 years. He fought in the battles of Wier Bottom Church and Drury's Bluff and the sieges of Petersburg and Fort Fisher.

Death of George Steck.

New York, April 2.—George Steck, the founder of the piano house bearing his name, is dead at his home in this city, aged 68 years. He was a member of the jury of awards of the World's Columbian exposition, held at Chicago in 1893.

Pledge to Destroy Toll Gates.

Valley View, Ky., April 1. — The turnpike raiders of Lincoln county have formed an oath-bound organization of 707 members and they have voted to destroy all the toll gates in the county. Guards have been placed at each gate.

Forty Years a Missionary.

Beloit, Wis., April 2.—Rev. Fayette Pettibone, D. D., for 40 years a missionary of the American board in Turkey, died at Rockton, Ill., his former home, Wednesday night, aged 73.

LEGAL OLLA-PODRIDA.

Funny State of Affairs in the District of Columbia.

What Is an Offense on One Side of Rock Creek Is Perfectly Legitimate on the Other Side.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The laws which are enforced in the District of Columbia are peculiar. Many of the old laws of Maryland, which were made before this land was ceded to the federal government, are still in force. Then there are federal laws which were enacted before the creation of the territorial form of government: laws enacted by the territorial legislature, and laws enacted by congress since the present form of government was created in 1872.

The ancient city of Georgetown was an independent corporation until recently, but it is now West Washington. It is separated from the national capital by Rock creek, and the laws there are in many instances different from the laws on the east side of Rock creek.

Many acts punishable as offenses in that section do not constitute offenses under the laws governing the rest of the district. Many of these old laws, though they may never have been repealed, are seldom enforced, and then only when many complaints are made about a certain thing, and the old law books are overhauled. Now and then one of these old law books is resurrected, and for awhile persons have to obey it, but it soon becomes a dead letter again, and the law is violated with impunity for another score or more of years. Every few years the question of observing the Sabbath is agitated. Some of the old laws are found to meet the case. It is a violation of one of the old Georgetown corporation laws to sell on Sunday any article except medicines, fresh fish, milk and other perishable goods which cannot be kept over night with safety, but this law is seldom enforced, and then only when complaint is made, or after a general order has been issued notifying storekeepers to close their places on Sunday. This law, like many others, has been contested in the courts and found to be valid.

Then there is another law which prohibits any manual labor on the Sabbath. This law, like the preceding one, has been contested and held to be still in force. It provides:

"That more effectually to prevent irregular practices so common on Sunday, every person working or commanding, or suffering their children or slaves to work, except in cases of necessity, or otherwise profane the Sabbath by gaming, hunting, fishing or other unlawful pastimes, shall, on conviction,

THIRTY-NINE STRIPES.

forfeit a sum not exceeding five dollars." The second section provides that "if the offender be a minor and the fine is not paid by himself, parent, guardian or master, he shall be forthwith committed to the penitentiary for a time not exceeding five days, or if he be a slave he shall be publicly whipped, not exceeding 39 stripes."

At the West Washington stationhouse the police have an old law book, printed in 1821, which furnishes them the text of the old laws covering certain offenses. There are but few of these books in existence, so far as is known, and when a case other than assault and battery or disorderly conduct is made the officer making the arrest usually has to take this book to court to show his ground for action. The police doing duty west of Rock creek have not only to be able-bodied men, strong and plucky enough to handle ruffians and smart enough to capture thieves, but they have to be versed in all the ancient laws of Georgetown. Most of them can stand for hours and discuss the legal status of their section.

Reported in the book is a law passed August 4, 1795, which is intended to prevent accidents arising from galloping horses through streets. The act provides "That any person, within the jurisdiction of this corporation, who shall by galloping or otherwise force at an improper speed any horse, mare or gelding through any of the streets, lanes or alleys, shall, if a free man, forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of 15 shillings, current money, to the use of this corporation, to be recovered either before any one aldermen or by indictment or confession in the mayor's court; and if an apprentice, indentured servant or slave, the mistress or master of such apprentice, servant or slave shall forfeit and pay the sum of seven shillings and six pence, current money, to be recovered as aforesaid."

An act of October 10, 1796, sets forth that "the respectable inhabitants have suffered great inconvenience from the vast concourse of idle white and black persons who frequently assemble and engage in cock fights, at which times they drink to excess, became riotous, and prevent the quiet and repose of good citizens." The first section of the act, and the second section, related to slaves, who were subject to 39 stripes on the bare back in a public place. The firing of guns or other firearms was made punishable under an act of October 24, 1801. The penalty prescribed was five dollars, one-half of which went to the informer. If the person violating the law was a slave or indentured servant the penalty was ten lashes, unless two dollars was paid by his or her master or mistress.

An act to prevent goats from running at large was passed in 1796, giving persons power to kill all goats found running at large, and to sell the same at the market-house to the best advantage, the person doing so to retain one-half the money received and the corporation to receive the other half." September 4, 1801, an act was passed to keep dogs out of the market-house, where it appeared they went to get meat and other vege-

A GUARDIAN OF THE PEACE.

tables from the stands. A tax of one dollar was assessed on dealers whose dogs were found within the walls of the market, but country dogs were not troubled, provided they were kept a respectable distance from the stands. A penalty of $20 was provided under act of March, 1806, for the keeping of any public gaming table, whether "A, B, C," "L, S, D," "E, O," or other game. A subsequent act, entitled an "Ordinance to restrain vice," included "rooley pooley," or faro bank, faro table and hazard, and prescribed the same penalty.

An act approved April 20, 1808, regulated and fixed the size of loaves of bread offered for sale. The loaves were to be made in size according to the quality of the flour used and were to sell at the same price per loaf. The vagrancy act under which vagrants are now prosecuted fixes the term of imprisonment at not more than 20 days. The act also provides that if he fails to pay the jailer's fees he shall, with consent of the mayor, be sold at vendue to serve and labor for any time not exceeding four months. There are other acts of the old corporation regulating commerce and protecting the river and various business interests. The chimney sweep is required, under penalty, to faithfully perform his duties, and to his advantage a penalty is prescribed for placing a stove-pipe through the exterior wall of any frame building or through the roof of any house, so that stove pipes, under the law, are not permitted to pass through the frame partitions of summer kitchens.

"It would be almost impossible to enforce many of these laws," said a policeman, "yet when complaints are made, and the law is found, there is nothing else to do, and, until congress acts in the matter, West Washington will remain under the old laws. We work under too many laws," continued the officer. "Inside the city limits we have one set of laws and in the county we have an entirely different set. What is an offense in one place is permitted in another. Within the limits of West Washington a man may strip off his clothing and walk the streets in defiance of the officers because there is no law to punish him, but if he does the same thing on the river shore and goes in bathing before nine o'clock in the evening he may be arrested for unlawful bathing. On the eastern side of Rock creek the same state of affairs exists.

"Persons can do an act not in violation of the law on one side of Boundary street, but if they repeat it on the other side they soon find themselves in the hands of the law. Then, again, there are some offenses punishable by a heavy fine in one section, while the penalty in another section is not half so heavy. Such a state of affairs makes it very hard for a policeman to know whether he is doing his duty properly or not."

While all Georgetown policemen are required to know something of law, and intricate law at that, the policemen in Washington study only the police regulations, and very few of them seem to have brains enough to master even that much literature. At any rate, they are a careless lot of peace guardians, and knowingly wink at vice.

Just across the river from Georgetown, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, there are numerous gambling houses and vile liquor saloons, the very lowest of the low. The governor of Virginia claims that he has no legal power to control the lawless or to arrest the vicious. The sheriff of the county does not call on the governor for aid, and the governor says that he cannot invade the county without the authority of the sheriff. While the lawless can capture the sheriff they can continue to defy the law. SMITH D. FRY.

Cheek Bone Most Sensitive.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the body. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls or any other substance that requires a high degree of smoothness, invariably use the cheek bone as their touchstone for detecting any roughness.

Social Equity.

"Mrs. Jones seems to be a woman with a rigid sense of justice."

"Yes; she never entertains a soul who hasn't entertained her."—Chicago Record.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Death of Angus Cameron.

Ex-United States Senator Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, died in Milwaukee from general debility. Mr. Cameron had been ill for several months, and went to Milwaukee for treatment. He did not rally. Mr. Cameron was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1826, came to Wisconsin in 1857, and engaged in the practice of law. He held many minor offices, and in 1875 was elected to the United States senate, defeating Matt Carpenter in the bitterest senatorial fight ever waged in Wisconsin. He was reelected in 1881. After his term expired he returned to La Crosse and engaged in the practice of law.

Wisconsin Banks.

The comptroller of the currency issued a statement showing the condition of the 76 national banks in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, at close of business March 9. The loans and discounts aggregated $18,851,256, individual deposits $19,615,839. The Wisconsin banks owe other national banks $91,178 and state banks $344,570, while there is due them from other national banks $293,732 and from state banks $121,982. The average reserve held by the Wisconsin banks was 26.17 per cent.

Lumber Dealers Meet.

The Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association met in Milwaukee with an attendance of about 100, all parts of the state being represented. President Dodge in his annual report predicted the dawn of a better era in the lumber trade. The following officers were chosen: President, A. C. Dodge, of Monroe; treasurer, Theodore Huber, of Watertown; directors, F. C. Mohr, of Portage; W. M. Eastman, of Platteville, and J. B. Laun, of Kiel.

An Odd Journey.

William McKay Harrison and Fred Dickhaut left Kenosha without any money, are to do no work on their journey and are to return within 90 days having $500 in cash. They went from Kenosha to Chicago and will go over a regular route through several large cities and return. The distance to be traveled is 2,500 miles. In addition Mr. Harrison is to have a wife before he returns.

Daughters of the Revolution.

A local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Oshkosh, the officers chosen being as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Edgar Sawyer, daughter-in-law of ex-Senator Sawyer; vice regent, Mrs. Helen Loper; secretary, Mrs. George W. Burnell; registrar, Mrs. E. H. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy Forbes; historian, Mrs. Edith Leigh Russell.

Smoke Causes a Divorce.

Mrs. James Bates was given a divorce from her husband at Janesville. Mrs. Bates claimed that when her mother was sick her husband was wont to sit at the keyhole and blow tobacco smoke into the sick room to worry the invalid and his wife. Judge Bennett granted the decree.

A Long Sleep Ended.

Edna Bain, the 12-year-old daughter of John P. Bain, living about six miles southwest of Kenosha, who caused wide interest from the fact that she had been asleep since March 15, died on the 12th day of her sleep. Up to the time of the death she continued her sleep and could not be aroused.

Season About Closed.

The logging season on the Marinette river is about closed. The cut of the past winter has been 220,000,000 feet. The 20 sawmills on the river will have 275,000,000 feet of logs to saw this year, which is 125,000,000 less than last year.

The News Condensed.

The high water did considerable damage near Brodhead. The west bank of the mill race was washed out between the dam and the head gates, causing a loss of about $1,500.

The Shell Lake Lumber company has started its sawmill. This is one of the first mills in north Wisconsin to resume. It employs about 200 men.

M. E. Williams, of New Richmond, was fined $50 and costs for making false registration papers to become registered as a pharmacist. His certificate was also cancelled.

The Elroy common council passed an ordinance adopting the general charter law. The matter had been under discussion for two years.

Miss Hulda Knopke and Leon A. Fortner, both on the staff of the Northern hospital at Oshkosh, were married. They will reside in Pennsylvania.

The Emanuel church of the German Evangelical association of Menominee celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

In nine days, farmers near Spencer, where the local blast furnace buys wood, hauled to town and sold 5,000 cords at $1.25 a cord.

The body of Alfred Wipperman was found in the upper millpond at Shawnee. He disappeared January 10.

Another hospital is to be started in Green Bay by physicians of the city.

At the Demorest oratorical contest held at North Prairie, Miss Lizzie Evans, of Genesee, won the medal.

Franklin Sutcliffe, a carpenter, aged 25 years, fell from a barn and was killed at Galesville.

Mrs. Moffit and the family of Ed Chapman were poisoned at Elroy by eating canned white currants. All were out of danger.

The Mansion house at Marshfield has changed hands, Felix La Point relinquishing his claim to R. H. McMullen, of Tomah.

The Wisconsin Central is negotiating for a large creamery in Ashland, the first in north Wisconsin. It is understood that cows will be furnished to farmers to be paid for on installments.

Ernest Peck, of Oshkosh, who secured the appointment of a cadetship at West Point last fall, has passed his preliminary examination and been admitted to the United States military academy.

Mrs. August Sell committed suicide in Watertown by drowning in a cistern.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Daily Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.

Madison, Wis., March 31.—A bill was favorably reported in the senate yesterday permitting counties to aid an extension of the Sheridan drive from Milwaukee to the state line. Commissioners are to be appointed and the work prosecuted systematically. The committee on state affairs made a unanimous report recommending the passage of the Wylie bill, which prohibits the sale of pools on race tracks in this state. The Ilsum bill to prohibit the wearing of high hats in theaters was reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on state affairs. The report was in verse, the measure being regarded in the nature of a joke. The bill has been passed by the assembly. Bills have been passed excepting public park lands from taxation; relating to equalization of assessments; authorizing a dam in the Middle river, Douglas county; relating to state board of fish commissioners.

Madison, Wis., April 1.—The assembly amendment definitely fixing the amount of the state tax for 1897 and 1898 at three-tenths of a mill was concurred in by the senate yesterday and the Wylie bill prohibiting poolselling in the state passed to the third reading without a single vote in opposition. The theater hat bill was taken from its grave, where it was supposed to be dead, and passed to the third reading with but few dissenting votes. The bill creating a state civil service reform was sent to a committee.

Madison, Wis., April 2.—The senate yesterday killed the bill applying the Torrens system of land registration to Wisconsin. Among the bills passed was one putting cities of the second size under civil service rules. The measure now goes to the assembly. The theater hat bill was killed and the substate fair scheme for Chippewa Falls was advanced to a third reading. A committee report was received in favor of killing the famous Fricke insurance code, which has created more discussion than any other matter before the legislature. The Wylie anti-pool bill making poolselling a felony was passed and it now only awaits the governor's signature to become a law. Senator Green's bill providing for a local tax on life companies was killed.

Madison, Wis., April 3.—The senate yesterday deferred action on the pure practice act until next Thursday and concurred in the house bill establishing a substate fair at Chippewa Falls. The famous insurance code was formally killed, also the pardon board bill. The Wylie bill to prohibit pool selling was held up about 15 minutes before it would have gone to receive the approval of the governor, and a motion by Mr. Burke that the vote by which the bill was concurred in by the senate be reconsidered and be laid over till Thursday of next week was adopted.

The Assembly.

Madison, Wis., March 31.—The committee on charitable and penal institutions reported in the assembly yesterday for indefinite postponement of Mr. Eton's bills to regulate the employment of convict labor. The committee reported for passage Mr. Staple's bill to authorize the governor and the state board of control to parole life prisoners. Bills were concurred in to provide for the labeling of convict-made goods; for a contingent fund to be used to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, to exempt beet sugar factories from taxation for five years; relating to the appraisement of damages done by animals. Many petitions were received in favor of the anti-cigarette bill and the measure to prohibit the sale of liquor within half a mile of the state university. Several remonstrances were presented against the insurance code.

Madison, Wis., April 1.—In the assembly yesterday a duplicate of the Illinois bill in relation to department stores was introduced by Mr. Nies, of Milwaukee. After a bitter fight the Davidson bill proposing to tax express companies was ordered to a third reading. Such companies now pay no tax. This bill provides a fee for every office. In cities of 20,000 to 50,000 people it will be $20; from 20,000 to 15,000, $15, and in smaller places lesser sums. The aggregate would reach $10,000 a year. The senate bill for a three-tenth mill tax levy for the next two years was concurred in. The Sheridan drive extension bill was reported for concurrence by the state affairs committee. The committee recommended an amendment so as to add to the commission to lay out the road A. P. Colby, William Smith, George Yule and Jared Thompson, Jr.

Madison, Wis., April 2.—In the assembly yesterday bills were passed requiring public franchises to go to the highest bidder; compelling the Soo road to reduce its passenger fare from four to three cents a mile; authorizing the appointment of a commission for forest preservation and for the free distribution of $500 worth of beet sugar seeds. The Hurd anti-cigarette bill, which prohibits the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper in Wisconsin, was passed under suspension of the rules and without a dissenting vote. The proposition to recall the Marquette statue from the federal capital was killed. The Timme bill for a state road along Lake Michigan from the Illinois line to Milwaukee, the Wisconsin extension of the Sheridan drive, was advanced to a third reading.

Madison, Wis., April 3.—In the assembly yesterday final consideration of the Timme bill, for the extension of Sheridan drive, went over until next Thursday. Bills organizing a state board of agriculture and for the better protection of hotelkeepers from deadbeats were passed. Mr. Barnum introduced a resolution requiring all members to return their railway passes, as he said they had gone on record as opposing such favors. Action on the resolution was deferred.

WISCONSIN BANKS.

Comptroller of the Currency Issues a Statement.

Washington, April 1.—The comptroller of the currency has issued a statement showing the condition of the 76 national banks in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, at close of business March 9. The loans and discounts aggregated $18,851,256, individual deposits, $19,615,839. The Wisconsin banks owe other national banks $91,798 and state banks $344,570, while there is due them from other national banks $293,732 and from state banks $124,982. The average reserve held by the Wisconsin banks was 26.17 per cent.

Powder Explosion.

Shamokin, Pa., April 2.—An explosion wrecked the dry house of the Shamokin Powder company, four miles west of here. The shock caused thereby was felt for many miles. The barn of David Hann, a farmer living near the scene of the explosion, in some manner caught fire and was entirely destroyed. All the cattle were burned to death. His residence was split in half and damaged beyond repair. The family miraculously escaped injury.

Spain, according to the war office statistics, had sent, up to the end of 1896, 198,047 men and 40 generals to Cuba. The deaths in the field and from yellow fever and other diseases were four generals and 22,731 men and officers. No account is given of the men sent home invalided, but at least 22,000 have returned, many of whom have since died.

Under forced draught the new British first-class battle ship Jupiter made an average of 18.4 knots in her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.

KILLED WITH POETRY.

The Theater Hat Bill in the Wisconsin Legislature Defeated.

Senator Putnam, as chairman of the committee on state affairs, reported the high hat bill for indefinite postponement in the state senate. The report was in verse, as follows:

397. TE

Public Sentim

is everything. With
He who moulds public s
than he who enacts statut
to public sentiment. No
ods of doing business. T
That is why people co
This week we beg to c

Immense Spring

THE DATES FIXED.

Schedule of Games in the Northern Wisconsin Baseball League.

President Julius Martens, of the Northern Wisconsin Baseball league, has arranged the following schedule of games to begin May 9, as follows:

May 9—Sheboygan at Kaukauna, Manitowoc at Green Bay.

May 16—Kaukauna at Sheboygan, Green Bay at Manitowoc.

May 23—Manitowoc at Kaukauna, Sheboygan at Green Bay.

May 30—Decoration day—Open date.

June 6—Manitowoc at Sheboygan, Green Bay at Kaukauna.

June 13—Kaukauna at Green Bay, Sheboygan at Manitowoc.

June 20—Sheboygan at Kaukauna, Manitowoc at Green Bay.

June 27—Kaukauna at Sheboygan, Green Bay at Manitowoc.

July 4—Open date.

July 11—Manitowoc at Kaukauna, Sheboygan at Green Bay.

July 18—Green Bay at Sheboygan, Kaukauna at Manitowoc.

July 25—Green Bay at Kaukauna, Manitowoc at Sheboygan.

Aug. 1—Open date.

Aug. 8—Kaukauna at Green Bay, Sheboygan at Manitowoc.

Aug. 15—Sheboygan at Kaukauna, Manitowoc at Green Bay.

Aug. 22—Kaukauna at Sheboygan, Green Bay at Manitowoc.

Aug. 29—Manitowoc at Kaukauna, Sheboygan at Green Bay.

Sept. 5—Open date.

Sept. 12—Kaukauna at Manitowoc, Green Bay at Sheboygan.

Sept. 19—Green Bay at Kaukauna, Manitowoc at Sheboygan.

Sept. 26—Kaukauna at Green Bay, Sheboygan at Manitowoc.

WON BY "X" RAYS.

Curious Case of Frederick Jacoby, of Milwaukee.

The "X" ray has again put Frederick Jacoby, of Milwaukee, on the pension list. At an exhibition of the "X" ray Jacoby was among the men "shadowgraphed." It was there demonstrated that there was a piece of shattered bone in his right shoulder, as the result of a bullet wound received at the battle of Shiloh. He drew a pension for a number of years, but in 1892, as the result of a political quarrel, he was compelled to undergo a reexamination, and as the wound in the shoulder had apparently healed he was removed from the pension list. Jacoby at the time protested that he suffered intense pain in the shoulder, but the physicians insisted that this could not be true. The proof by means of the "X" ray was formally transmitted to Washington, and now Jacoby will draw back pension for the time that he was off the list and be restored to the rolls.

ONLY WASTE PAPER.

Expected Sensation in a Will Case Comes to Nothing.

A rusty key, which it was supposed would open a strong box in a St. Paul depository and reveal a fabulous amount of wealth, proved, in the probate court in Milwaukee, to be that of an old satchel filled with dusty papers of no value. The eastern heirs of Alfred E. Choquette, an old sewing machine manufacturer of Milwaukee, who died some time ago, made a great ado over the little key and claimed that the dead man had in a vault in St. Paul some $800,000 in gold and bonds. The strong box was really in Milwaukee, and when it was opened the satchel was found and with the key opened, only to disclose the valueless papers.

Secured a Divorce.

Elizabeth Stanley, a young woman of Merrillan, in the circuit court secured the annulment of the marriage to Henry F. Livingstone, of Eau Claire. The marriage took place last December at Baraboo, and not long ago the bride found he already had a wife who lives in Eau Claire. Both women were on the witness stand. Livingstone did not appear. His whereabouts are unknown.

Rewarded in Cash.

Wilhelm Pfeifer, a bartender in Milwaukee, has been advised by the court of Stolpe, Mecklenburg, that he is entitled to $15,000, bequeathed to him by Count Rochow. Pfeifer, during the Franco-Prussian war, saved Col. Rochow's life, and it is for this act that Count Rochow left the Milwaukeean $15,000.

A private performance at the Theater Mondain was stopped recently by the police. The play "Une Nuit de Venise" showed up George Sand, Alfred de Musset and Dr. Pagello. The families of the two authors had obtained an injunction to prevent its performance, but the manager was ready to be fined for contempt of court and would have given the play if the police had not stepped in.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has lately taken up Ruskin's "The Stones of Venice" and is publishing a translation.

MUST NOT KILL RIVERA.

Secretary Sherman Tells Spain to Spare the Cuban Leader.

Washington, April 3.—Secretary Sherman has protested against the execution of Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban leader in Pinar del Rio who was recently captured by the Spanish forces. Gen. Rivera was wounded in the engagement in which he was taken, and the news from Havana is to the effect that he is likely to be tried by court-martial and shot during the next 48 hours. President McKinley and Secretary Sherman discussed the Rivera case, and the latter at the president's suggestion communicated with Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister.

Secretary Sherman, in his blunt way, told the Spanish representative that the execution of prisoners of war was abhorrent to the American people. In the Rivera case this repugnance to the murder of men captured in civilized warfare was aggravated by the fact that the prisoner is badly wounded.

He wanted the Spanish minister and his government to understand that the execution of Rivera would not tend to promote good feeling for Spain in this country. Already public opinion was much exercised over the threat to shoot the prisoner, and if that threat were carried into execution the indignation throughout the United States might be so great as to embarrass the government.

PARDON REFUSED.

President Refuses to Come to Editor Dunlop's Relief.

Chicago, April 3.—Word was received from Washington Friday night that President McKinley has declined to pardon Joseph R. Dunlop, publisher of the Chicago Dispatch. The action was taken, it is said, on the recommendation of District Attorney John C. Black. The order to proceed with the execution of the court's sentence, in consequence of the president's refusal of pardon, has not reached the federal court officials. The report that his appeal for clemency had been refused was not credited by Mr. Dunlop, who said he had contradictory advices from his attorney in Washington, ex-Attorney-General Garland.

The indictment of Joseph R. Dunlop for sending obscene literature through the United States mails was returned by the grand jury October 24, 1895. His arrest followed five days later. The case was called February 4, 1896, and a verdict was reached March 3. March 8 Mr. Dunlop was sentenced by Judge Grosscup to two years in the penitentiary and a fine of $2,000. The supreme court affirmed the lower court's decision, and then President McKinley was appealed to.

FATAL FLAMES.

One Man Burned to Death and Property Worth $225,000 Destroyed.

Erie, Pa., April 2.—Thirty business houses and a dozen dwellings were destroyed by fire at Cambridge Springs Thursday afternoon, causing the loss of one life and doing $225,000 damage to property. During the excitement of the fire an explosion occurred and the walls of Fellows & Hays' store fell in, and Hon. W. A. Hays, one of the proprietors, was buried in the wreck. Several others were struck by the falling walls, but were not seriously injured. Hays' body was recovered, but the head and limbs were missing. He was a former member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Erie county. The fire was the result of the careless use of matches by some boys. The total insurance is estimated at $125,000.

Railroad Man Dead.

New York, April 5.—Albert Fink, former commissioner of the trunk line association and accounted at one time the best all-round railroad man in the country, died at a private sanitarium near Sing Sing, whither he had been taken some time ago on account of mental failing, consequent on diabetes, from which he had suffered for some time. He was born at Lauterbach, Germany, in 1827. After his retirement he returned to Louisville.

Our Circulation.

Washington, April 3.—The monthly statement showing the amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes, and national bank notes in circulation on April 1, issued by the treasury department, gives the circulation per capita as $23.01, based on an estimated population of 72,547,000.

THE MARKETS.

New York, April 5.

LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 25	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 65	@ 4 75
Minnesota Bakers	3 [illegible]	@ 3 85
WHEAT—May	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
PORK—Mess	8 [illegible]	@ 9 50
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@ [illegible]
Factory	8	@ [illegible]
EGGS	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Beeves	$2 75	@ 5 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 [illegible]	@ 4 50
Cows and Bulls	1 [illegible]	@ 4 15
Texas Steers	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
HOGS—Light	3 [illegible]	@ 4 10
Rough Packing	3 [illegible]	@ 3 [illegible]
SHEEP	3 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@ [illegible]
Dairy	11	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTATOES (per bu.)	15	@ 21
PORK—Mess, Cash	8 [illegible]	@ 8 [illegible]
LARD—Cash	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Spring	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
Winter	1 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, Good to Fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	19	@ [illegible]
Rye, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	8 [illegible]	@ 8 [illegible]
LARD	4 20	@ 4 25
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 10	@ 5 00
Texas	2 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
HOGS	3 [illegible]	@ 4 15
SHEEP	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
Cows	1 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
Feeders	3 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
HOGS	3 [illegible]	@ 3 [illegible]
SHEEP	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]

The Wide Awake Merchant

always seeks something that he can recommend to his trade, and it is his duty to select only such goods as he can positively guarantee. The manufacturers of

Gold Medal

guarantee them to us. Therefo[illegible] give Gold Medal Fabric th[illegible] made with only one point in

Gold Medal

are not meant to be cheap [illegible] cheap inferior grade of wool— fleece Australian wool is used [illegible] not exaggerate the praises of [illegible] if you want a neat, stylish, a[illegible] best, as the best is the cheape[illegible]

Driven from Their Homes.

New Madrid, Mo., April 3.—Five per[s]ons were found dead at a point 20 miles [b]elow here yesterday. They had either [s]tarved to death or died of fright. The [w]ater was at the eaves of the house and [t]he victims were in the attic.

Helena, Ark., April 3. — Five men [n]ear Indian Bay, Monroe county, are [k]nown to have been drowned while flee[i]ng from the rising waters in White [r]iver bottom.

Drowned at St. Paul.

St. Paul, April 3. — The flood in this [r]egion and other Mississippi river [p]oints in the state and in South Dako[t]a remains serious. Mr. Hudlesin, of [P]rescott, was drowned yesterday while [t]rying to cross the South St. Paul Belt [l]ine bridge, although he had been [w]arned of the danger.

Expect a Bad Flood.

Alton, Ill., April 3.—The government [f]orecast officials at St. Louis wired here [F]riday that a disastrous flood stage will [illegible]

Part of Our Shirt Waist Stock

is in and as we did not carry a single garment over from last season, you can be sure not to get any old style if you buy from us.

The New Shoes

are going fast and no wonder. They are beauties for the price

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,

Rhinelander, - Wisconsin.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Geo. Marshall, Woodboro, was in Rhinelander Monday.

Cross-cut saws gummed at the Rhinelander Iron Co. A new apparatus for this purpose enables us to put old saws in first-class shape. tf.

Arrangements have been made by the Priscilla Society to give a Magniscope Entertainment at the Grand Opera House, April 23 and 24. The Magniscope is Edison's latest and best invention and is a drawing card wherever exhibited.

Resolutions of [illegible]

Headquarters John A. Logan Post No. 232, Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. Wis.

Rhinelander, Wis., March 30, '97.

WHEREAS, On the first day [of] March, 1897, after a lingering illness of several years, our late Comrade, Jacob H. Groom, formerly a private in Co. G 36 Reg't. Wis., was called by the great Commander of the Universe to join the Grand Army of Eternity, and has passed on before us into the great unknown, and we shall see him in this life no more forever: therefore

RESOLVED, That in the death of Comrade Groom this Post has lost a true and faithful member of the Grand Army of the Republic—one who, by his long and patient endurance and suffering while subjected to the slow but sure ravages of disease that was wasting away the vital spark of his life, has set us an heroic example. We share in deep sorrow with the surviving members of his family in this their great affliction, and extend to them our cordial feelings of sympathy.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the record book of the Post and a copy presented to his family.

F. M. MASON, Commander.

T. J. OWEN, Adj't.

Wanted.

Young man to go in business, (confectionery) with $50 or $100. Best chance for good man; large town in Wisconsin.

Address, H.O., P. O. Box 1[illegible],
Jefferson, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the will of Barbara O'Brien, Deceased. } In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] demands of all persons [illegible] O'Brien deceased, late of the city of Rhinelander in said County, [illegible] examined and adjusted [illegible] Oneida County, at the [illegible] Court, to be held at [illegible] City of Rhinelander [illegible] on the 1st Tuesday of November A. D. 1897.

Also, that six months from and after the 7th day of April, A. D. 1897, is the time limited for creditors of said Barbara O'Brien, deceased, to present their claims to said Court for examination and allowance.

Dated April 7th, 1897.

By order of the Court,
Jas. W. [illegible], County Judge.

4t4 29

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Wisconsin. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

VASSAR GIRLS REBEL.

Make a Pronounced Display of Their Patriotism.

Faculty Scores a Dismal Failure in Trying to Prevent the Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

The most emphatic demonstration of dissatisfaction with college rules ever made by the students of Vassar took place at the college on Washington's birthday at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Two years ago the faculty of Vassar college voted that for various reasons Washington's birthday should not be given to the students as a holiday.

In 1895 the holiday fell upon the last day of the week, and so seemed like a holiday in many respects. But this year brought it on Monday, and the Vassar students felt it an insult to their patriotism to be obliged to attend classes. They resolved to protest against this as a body. About a quarter of an hour before breakfast Monday a body of students assembled at the senior parlor and marched through the corridors, increasing in numbers as they proceeded.

"America" and "Yankee Doodle" were sung with a will. By the time the procession passed out of the front entrance and over to the president's house there were about 300 students in line. They saluted President Taylor's residence with "three cheers for the red, white and blue" and hearty cheers for George Washington. Then, returning, they entered the dining-room to the tune of "America." Quick and silent hands had transformed the dining-room into a beautiful scene of national colors. A chalk line was drawn around the faculty table and a screen of flags shut them away from the patriotic ones who were intent upon celebrating the day.

The professors were greeted as they entered the classrooms with patriotic songs and their classes all arrayed in their best dresses, with hats and gloves on, as if just ready to leave college. More than this, a poster for every class was conspicuous behind the desk. The French poster announced: "Qui entre ici le patriotisme dehors." The algebra one was a clever computation of the results of taking away patriotism from the faculty and adding it to the students. The Greek one informed the college that the Greeks loved freedom and taught honor to those who freed their country. "Would that our teachers would do the same." The psychology poster traced the agonies of the mind caused by depriving the student body of the holiday. In the morning mail each member of the faculty received a notice, "A revised edition of Shakespeare's tragedy, 'George Washington,'" with extracts to illustrate the attractions.

The bulletin board in the main corridor was covered with notices from every club in the college, such as

WALL PAPER..

10,000 Rolls

JUST RECEIVED at

ANDERLE & HINMAN'S.

New and Elegant Patterns.

3 and 5 cents per roll.

"There will be no meeting of the Students' association to-day," "The Dickens club will not meet to-day," "Federal councils will hold no meeting to-day," "The Wake Robin club will not meet to-day." In striking contrast was an unsigned notice: "The faculty will meet as usual to-day."

There was a colonial ball given in the evening in the gymnasium. The whole senior class went as George Washington celebrators, with labels to insure identification.

ELECTRIC ROAD TO HAUL ORE.

Chicago and Eastern Capitalists Interested in Colorado Enterprise.

An electric railway to operate in Summit and Park counties, Col., is about to be incorporated for the purpose of furnishing transportation facilities to mining camps which have been shut out of the market owing to the high price attendant on existing means of hauling, the only system that has been hitherto available being by aerial tramways and pack animals. These means have proved so costly that many mines have had to shut down. The line will start at Alma and Breckinridge, where connection may be had with the South Park railway leading to the Denver smelters. It is estimated that the electric line can handle 200 tons a day at a cost of not to exceed one dollar a ton, owing to the power being generated on the right of way through the medium of mountain torrents whose waters have been going to waste. M. M. Howe, an experienced mine manager, is at the head of the project, and with him are associated J. P. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Judge Hibbard, Paul Marker and W. F. Fox, of Chicago; J. W. Boone, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry Clews and Melville E. Stone. The road will cost about $100,000, and will be in operation by the middle of September. The New York Loan & Trust company, of which Judge Hibbard is receiver, is said to have made large advances to the mines in the district, and finds in the electric system a means of getting back some of its loans.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

California Tree's Sap Said to Answer Every Purpose.

The discovery of a substitute for rubber, which, it is said, can be produced in large quantities, at less than a quarter the cost of genuine rubber, is announced by William Falconer, a Sonoma county (Cal.) journalist.

The substance is the product of a tree which grows abundantly in the central part of that state and was discovered by accident. The tree is tapped near the base, and the sap, which is quite dark-colored, is caught in a vessel. After being exposed for a day or two a layer of tough elastic material closely resembling rubber is formed. If this is taken off another layer will form.

This substance will vulcanize like rubber and, when properly treated, is a perfect substitute for the genuine article. It has been tested by several scientific men, who say it will take the place of rubber for almost any purpose.

A company is being formed to put this new material, which has not yet been named, on the market. The method of treatment is secret. The discoverer says the supply is inexhaustible.

BOUGHT A WHOLE VILLAGE.

Philadelphia Syndicate to Revive Safe Harbor Industries.

A real estate sale, including almost the entire village of Safe Harbor, at the junction of the Conestoga creek and Susquehanna river, has just been consummated. During the war large rolling mills and iron works made the place one of the most prosperous in the Lancaster section of Pennsylvania, but at the close of the rebellion it began to decline, and during late years has been dead and to a large extent a deserted place. Hundreds of houses stood idle and many fell to pieces for want of attention.

The present sale was made by Adolph Segal, of the Safe Harbor Match company, to E. Kern and other capitalists of Philadelphia, and includes 120 acres of land, on which are 150 dwellings, stores, warehouses, shops, etc. A big water front is also included. The price paid was $100,000. The new purchasers propose to erect a number of factories and mills on the site.

SELF AMPUTATION OF TOE.

First Case of Queer Disease Reported from Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Wolff, of Atlanta, Ga., has discovered the third case of ainhum ever known in the United States, the previous ones being from Louisiana and from North Carolina. Ainhum is self-amputation of one's little toe. The disease is confined exclusively to negroes and has its origin in Brazil. In this instance the disease afflicted a negro woman, who applied to the Southern medical college for treatment. The disease has been in progress for 20 years, and one of the toes on the right foot has already amputated itself.

The theory of the disease is that the negroes, having flat feet, the ball of the foot is thereby pressed against the ground, receiving a severe shock with each motion, which gradually destroys and cuts off the member.

The Russian Press.

The press of St. Petersburg has just been reenforced by half a dozen new daily papers, which bring the total of all the journals and periodicals now appearing in the Russian capital up to about 250. The chief of the new publications are the Echoes of the World, the People, the Morning, and the Ray of Light, all of which start with elaborate programmes. Altogether in Russia there are now about 780 journals and reviews, as compared with 440 in 1882; but there is no relaxation of the vexatious control of the censorship, nor is there any evidence of greater tolerance of liberal criticism beyond the narrow limits permitted under Alexander III.

The World's Supply of Gold.

There is no danger of an exhaustion of the gold fields of the earth. The world's yearly production of gold is now about $210,000,000, double the aggregate produced seven years ago and greater than that produced in any other year in the world's history. Prior to last year's vast output of gold the greatest product was in the year 1853, when the river gravels of California and Australia were yielding their richest stores of the yellow metal.

Diplomas in Austria.

In Austria no foreign diplomas are accepted as evidence of fitness to practice medicine or dentistry.

EXPLOSION SCARES STUDENTS.

University of Chicago Disturbed by Bursting of a Glass Bottle.

Eighty or more students and professors, busy in Kent hall at the University of Chicago, were almost thrown into a panic the other morning by a terrific explosion of chemicals on the first floor of the building. The report of the explosion penetrated every nook and cranny of the structure, and was distinctly audible at points in the campus a half block away. Little damage resulted beyond trifling injuries to apparatus and woodwork.

The room in which the explosion took place was almost free of students, the only one within it being C. V. Bachelee, the bicyclist. It so happened that he was in an opposite corner of the room, and therefore suffered no ill fortune. A moment after the report occurred, however, young men and young women, easily locating the scene of the disturbance, hurried thither from all parts of the building.

It was found that a large bottle, containing a chemical liquid of complex nature and securely corked, had been carelessly placed by some unknown student dangerously near a flame of burning gas. The liquid became overheated and the explosion ensued. The glass of the bottle was shattered into fragments and was hurled into every corner of the laboratory room.

Members of the early morning gymnasium class at work in the nearby brick building, hearing the sudden noise and believing that a catastrophe had taken place, rushed pellmell toward Kent hall. An excited freshman gave an alarm of fire.

TEN COMMANDMENTS IN A BILL.

Unique Legislation Proposed by a Kansas Representative.

C. R. Watters, democrat, of Labette county, Kan., has introduced a bill in the house entitled: "An act to give statutory force to the ten commandments." It begins as follows:

"Whereas, The men of the present generation have become doubters and scoffers; and,

"Whereas, They have strayed from the religion of their fathers; and,

"Whereas, They no longer live in the fear of God; and,

"Whereas, Having no fear of punishment beyond the grave, the wantonly violate the law given to the world from Mount Sinai; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Kansas," etc.

Here follow the ten commandments in full, each commandment being a separate section of the act.

"Section 11. Any man who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished as follows:

"For violating section 1, $1,000 fine; for violating section 2, $1,000 fine and one year in the penitentiary; for violating section 3 or section 4, $500 fine; for violating section 5, $500 fine and six months in the penitentiary; for violating section 6, hanged by the neck until dead; for violating section 7, penitentiary for life; for violating section 8, fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; for violating section 9, imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; for violating section 10, fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

New Congressional Library.

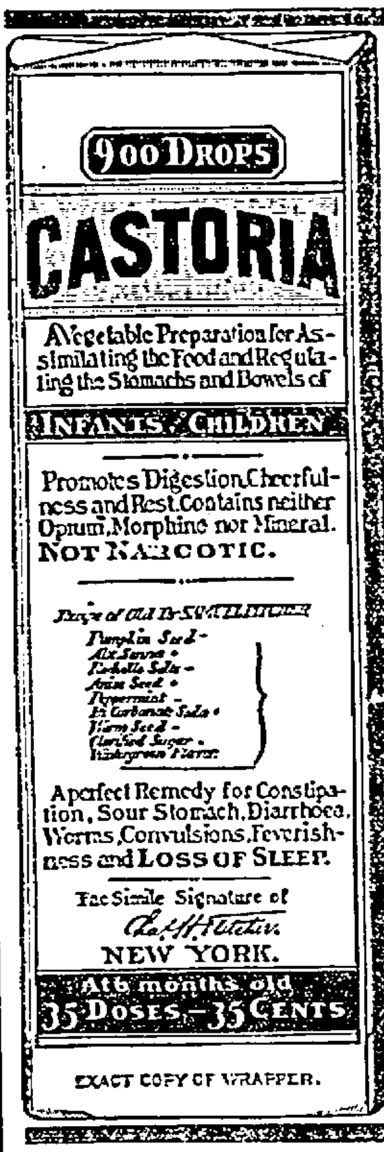
The new congressional library in Washington has been completed within the time limit, and at a cost of only 63 cents a cubic foot, including decorations. The cost of the gigantic municipal building in Philadelphia, which was begun in 1872 and is only now being completed, has already been $1.60 a cubic foot.

Parting Their Hair.

The latest craze among the women of Melbourne is the parting of the hair on one side.

Cuban Tobacco and Sugar.

The Cuban tobacco yield the past year was but 75,000 bales, as against 400,000 bales the year before. The sugar crop of the island has been reduced to one-fourth of its former size, and will be still smaller the coming year.



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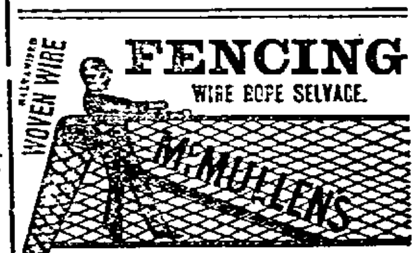

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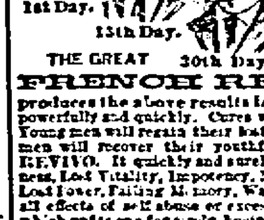

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